THE WATERBURY WATCH.
KEYLESS, RELIABLE, ACCURATE, DURABLE.
Guaranteed for two years.
Repairs never exceed **One Rupee.**
Rs. 8-8. Rs. 8-8.
May be obtained from
Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., LIMITED,
or at the Office of the Company,
Medows Street, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 12,446—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1888.

CUTLER, PALMER'S WHISKIES.
OLD, MATURE AND EXCELLENT.
Note the names, and try one or other of the brands.
Prices from
Old Vatted Glenlivet and Special Reserve.
"Heart Bottle Whisky"—Scotch ... ... } Rs. 21 to
"Napier Johnstone"—Square Bottle ... } Rs. 29-12 per
"Glentromie"... ... ... } doz. bottles.
"Cutler Palmer's Finest Irish" ... ...
Examine cork, label, and capsule—of all Retailers.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

VARIOUS improvements having been made for the greater convenience and comfort of Passengers travelling in *the second saloon*, special attention is called to *the advantageous terms* on which *excellent accommodation* to and from Europe can now be obtained.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

	Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	Friday.
†	SIAM	3011	500	H. Weigh ll.....	26th Oct.
B.L.	ROME	5011	10 0	A W. Adamson.	2nd Nov.
†	ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne.	9th ,,
B.L.	A CADIA	6501	1400	W. B. Andrews..	16th ,,
†	SIAM	3011	500	H Weighell.....	23rd ,,
*	HYDASPES	2954	500	S. Bason	30th ,,
†	ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	7th ,, etc.
B.L.	KAISER-I-HIND	7029	700	R. F. Brisco	14th ,,
†	SIAM	3011	500	H. Weighell	21st ,,
B.L.	THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton.....	28th ,, 1889.
†	ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	4th Jan.
B.L.	CLYDE	41 6	800	W. D. Mudie... ..	11 h ,,
†	SIAM	3011	500	H. Wei..ell	18th ,,
B.L.	PESHAWUR	3947	600	L. H. Moule	25th ,,

The steamers marked B. L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipp there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

* This ship proceeds to Brindisi and Venice, and will not take Passengers or cargo for London.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare, from Brindisi to London by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

A steam-barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p. m., on the day of sailing, to convey passengers on board.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	or or about.
THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton....	25th Oct.
CLYDE	4136	800	W. D. Mudie ...	8th Nov.
PESHAWUR	3947	600	L. H. M ule	22nd ,,
SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. D. Worcester	6th Dec.

For further particulars, apply to
I. M. SHIELDS,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 8th October, 1888.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, an NAPLES, and from GENOA on dates given below.

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE

Steamer.	Tons. H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
[redacted]UHATTINO	..5,000 800	.....10th Nov.	1st Jan. 1889
[redacted]APORE	.....5,000 800	.....1st December	1888.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain ROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK (Outward Railway Journey *via* Genoa or Naples), AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

European servants and native ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 100, respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	To sail.
BISAGNO	on the 27th October, 1888.
SURA...	,, 17th Nov. ,,

For Handbooks of Information and other particular regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to
F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 22nd Oct., 1888.

AUSTRO HUNGARIAN
LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS
BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI AND TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail.
AMPHITRITE.	..L. Lemessich..	4,000	650	to sail on 9th Nov.
ELEKTRA	P. Mersa.....	4,200	600	9th Dec.

Surgeon and Stewards on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI.....	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 18th inst., BRINDISI on the 20th, of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch, on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail.
BERENICE.....	F. Egger.....	3,500	550	17th Nov.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to
O. VON HOFFER,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 2nd October, 1888.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

Vessels.	Commanders.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail.
ASIA.....	Wm. Russell.....	3550	480	24th Oct.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

ARMENIA.....	R. Garrick ..	3395	480	30th Nov.
PERSIA	R. Hutchison..	3317	480	15th Dec.

Each Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, and as every comfort for First-Class Passengers.

For further particulars apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, 2nd October, 1888. Agents.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL,
CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
If sufficient inducement offers.

Vessels.	Commander.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail about.
WERNETH HALL..	W. Boulton.....	4,100	560	11th Nov.

This fast Steamer has been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay trade, and carry both Surgeon and Stewardess. Cabins are all on deck and forward of the Engines.

The following Cargo Steamers, having accommodation for four passengers each at reduced fares. Cabins on deck, forward of Engines, will sail as follows :—

Vessels.	Commander.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail about.
WORSLEY HALL.	J Yerrill.....	3,500	400	30th Oct.

For further particulars apply to
EDWARD BATES AND CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, 2nd October, 1888.

BOMBAY TO HULL DIRECT.

THE "APOLLO" Steamer, 3,200 Tons, of the WILSON LINE, will leave Bombay for Hull direct, on or about 1st November 1888, and has excellent accommodation for a limited number of passengers.

The Saloon and Cabins are situated amidships, and are fitted with electric light.

For particulars as to rates of Passage, &c., apply to
FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.
Forbes Street, Bombay.

BOMBAY GAZETTE DAILY, Rs. 48 for one year, 25 for 6 months, 13 for 3 months, Rs. 5 per month, in advance postage extra.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST PORTS.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 872 tons, on THURSDAY, 25th October, at noon, calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, and Cutch Mandvie *en route*, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons (at 11 a.m., on 28th October, after arrival of Outward English Mails), calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "MALDA," 1,945 tons, on or about THURSDAY 25th October, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "BAGHDAD," 1,271 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 27th October, at noon.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S. S. "HENZADA," 2,078 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 25th October, at noon.

FOR MARMAGOA *VIA* RUTNAGHERI AND VINGORLA.

THE S. S. "BUSHEER," 862 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 27th October, at 10 a.m.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 24th October, 1888. Agents.

COOK'S TRAVELLING AGENCY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED without charge for commission, and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED from any part of India by any route across the Continent, and to all parts of the Globe. Reductions to Family Parties and Missionaries.

Interpreters meet Steamers at all Chief Continental Ports Through Booking *via* Japan, America, Australia, &c. Pamphlet and full particulars post free.

THOMAS COOK AND SON,
RAMPART ROW, FORT, BOMBAY.
Calcutta : 11, Old Court-House Street.

HOMEWARD PASSENGERS.

PASSAGES BOOKED by P. and O. and all other steamers without charge for commission. A pamphlet giving rates and full particulars forwarded on application. Grindlay's Handbook for Travellers may also be had free.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, AND Co., BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY AND Co., CALCUTTA

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ARTISTIC ENAMELS.
ELASTIC DURABLE BRILLIANT
in self-opening, tins Re. 1.

TREACHER AND Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TENNIS BALLS.

TREACHER Stock the following, which they find from experience are the most reliable for this country. They stand the climate and are Regulation Size :—

	Rs. a.
Best Waterproof Seamless the Perfect...per doz.	12 8
Match Ball, Best flannel covered ..... ,,	8 8
Champion, Treacher's Best flannel covered ..... ,,	9 0

TREACHER AND CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

THE QUEEN'S
ROYAL LIME JUICE CORDIAL,
As provided for Her Majesty's use,
"Exceptionally Pure."

The above is a most Delicious Drink and Satisfier of Thirst. Just the Thing for this Weather.
Per Bottle, Re. 1-4 ; per doz., Rs. 13-8.

TREACHER & Co, Limited,
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

DEVONSHIRE CIDER,
(FOSTER'S VERY PRIME QUALITY),
Is the Drink for this Weather.
Quarts, per doz., Rs. 8 ; Pints, per doz., Rs. 5-8.

SOLE AGENTS :
TREACHER & CO., Limited,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

NEILGHERRY TEAS.
KODANAAD ESTATES.

MR. NEUBERG begs to announce that he has been appointed Sole Agent in Bombay for the above TEAS, and is instructed to offer them at the following prices, which will be found to be considerably under former quotations for the same brands :—

TRADE MARK.
K. T. E (in a triangle).

Awarded eight prizes, seven diplomas and first-class certificates. Over 20,000 1lb. packets sold in Madras, in 6 months.

Orange Pekoe.....	Re.	1	8	0 per lb.
Pekoe	,,	1	4	0 ,,
Pekoe Souchong...	,,	1	0	0 ,,
Souchong.....	,,	0	14	0 ,,
Mixture (Congou).	,,	0	9	6 ,,

J. NEUBERG—BOMBAY.

THE NEW LAND REVENUE POLICY OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.
TAXATION OF SUBSOIL WATER
AT THE
FORTHCOMING REVISION SETTLEMENTS IN GUJARAT,
BEING
REPRINT OF ARTICLES AND LETTERS CHIEFLY FROM THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE*.
WITH
Appendix containing the Resolutions of the Bombay Government, dated the 26th March and 25th July, 1884, respectively.
Price, 1 Re. ; postage, 1 Anna.
Bombay Gazette Office, Esplanade Road.

CHAMPAGNES
OF KNOWN BRANDS

	Per doz. Qts. Rs.	A.	Per doz. Pints. Rs.	A.
F. GIESLER AND CO., for India Braud	56	0	30	8
Perrier Jouet's Finest Dry	55	0	30	0
Do. Reserve Cuvee	62	0	34	0
Heidsieck's Dry Monopol	64	0	35	0
Roedeaer's "Reserve"	65	0	37	8

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

BASS'S LIGHT BITTER ALE.
(BOTTLED BY FOSTER & SONS).

THIS Ale has been specially brewed to meet the taste of those who prefer a Light English Beer : whilst retaining the well-known qualities which characterizes all Bass's Beers, yet it is considerably lighter than their ordinary Beer, and thus more suited for consumption in this country.

Bottles, Rs. 6-4 per dozen. Half Bottles, Rs. 4-4 per dozen.

	Bottles. Per doz.	½ bottles. Per doz.
Bass's Beer, by Foster and Son.....	6 12	4 12
Do. by Stone.....	6 4	4 4
Guiness's Dublin Stout, Foster's ...	6 12	4 12
Do. do. Burk's.....	6 6	4 6

	Bottles. Per doz.	½ bottles. Per doz.
Canterbury Ale	6 4	4 4
Pilsener Beer	6 0	4 0
Sparkling Devonshire Cider	8 0	5 8
Romeford Ale	6 0	4 0

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

PERFCET FITTING SHIRTS.

A, L & W'S (BEST MATERIALS ONLY.) A, L & W'S

FINE STRONG LONGCLOTH, with fine Cambric fronts and cuffs, an excellent Shirt for wearing under Uniform.
Per doz., with or without Collars attached Rs. 48 0

BEST LONGCLOTH, Linen fronts and cuffs, highly recommended for general wear.
Per doz., without Collars .....Rs. 60 0
Per doz., with Collars attached.....Rs. 65 0

EXTRA SUPERFINE, made from the best and finest Longcloth and Linen, Specially recommended for evening Dress wear.
Per doz., without Collars .....Rs. 65 0
Per doz., with Collars attached..... .....Rs. 70 0

BEST FRENCH PRINTED CAMBRIC, a splendid assortment of the newest designs always in stock. Colors perfectly fast.
Per doz., with Collars attached.....Rs. 65 0

THE OXFORD OR JUTE MIXTURE, strongly recommended as a cool, absorbing, and shrinkless material, and well adapted for Mofussil wear.
Per doz., with Collars attached .....Rs. 72 0

THE "NEW CAMBRIDGE CLOTH," Woven Colors and perfectly fast. This beautiful material is now much worn and gives most agreeable wear.
Per doz., with Collars attached.....Rs. 55 0

Patterns, Catalogues and our easy Self-Measurement form will be sent on application.
Carriage and Packing Free on all parcels sent V.-P. P.

ASQUITH, LORD & WHITMORE,
THE WELL-KNOWN SHIRTMAKERS,
BOMBAY.

"POLO" RIDING—TROUSERS, GAITERS
HUNTING, RACING, &c., &c.—BREECHES.

Whipcord, the best Chipping Norton, in every shade of Colour	Rs. 26
Thin Bedford Cord, Soft and Elastic, for Indian wear, Drab and Colours	,, 26
Stout Bedford, for district use and hard wear, (*Karki*) and Colours	,, 28
Soft Olive and Brown Velveteen Cords	,, 20
Thin White Bedford, a most perfect material	,, 40
Thin Racing White Imperial Kersey, fine wool, very thin and elastic	,, 38
White Cantoon Sateen Twist Drill "for Polo"	,, 20
Drab (*Karki*) Derby Cord Twist Drill	,, 20

REAL BUCKSKINS for Strapping Knees and Seat.
GAITERS OF THE ABOVE MATERIALS, from Rs. 10.
DRAB BOXCLOTH GAITERS, from Rs. 15.

CASH OR V.P.P DISCOUNT—TWO ANNAS IN THE RUPEE=12½ PER CENT.

HOAR & CO., { BREECHES MAKERS, } BOMBAY

BICYCLES, TRICYCLES, TANDEMS.

HUMBER AND COMPANY, LIMITED

PRICE LISTS AND ILLUSTRATIONS FREE BY POST.

SOUNDY & CO., LIMITED, BOMBAY,
SOLE APPOINTED AGENTS.

ASPINALL'S
(READY FOR USE) ENAMEL.

COLOURS EXQUISITE ! SURFACE-LIKE PORCELAIN !
FOR ALL KINDS OF
"HOME" AND DECORATIVE WORK.
MADE IN THE FOLLOWING COLOURS :—

VERMILION.	CANARY.	STRAW.	TURQUOISE.
FLAMINGO RED.	MAROON.	ORANGE.	PEACOCK BLUE.
DARK RED.	STONE.	LILAC.	ELECTRIC GREEN.
ROYAL MAIL RED.	DARK.	MYRTLE GREEN.	CHOCOLATE.
SEALING WAX RED.	FRENCH GREY.	INDIAN YELLOW.	BRONZE.
BLACK.	OLIVE.	LIGHT OAK.	FAWN.
SAGE GREEN.	CORAL (Pink).	DARK OAK.	PRIMROSE.
JAPANESE GREEN.	HEDGE SPARROW'S EGG	QUAKER BLUE.	ARABIAN BROWN.
PEA GREEN.	TINT.	WHITE.	OLD GOLD.
BLUE.	HELIOTROPE.	IVORY.	PEACOCK GREEN.
TERRA COTTA.	SMOKE.	GREEN.	IMPERIAL RED.

&c., &c., &c.

PER TIN, Re. 1-4.

Also a number of new Shades in Moss Greens, Golds, Fraise, Terra Cottas, Cardinals, Sultans, and high art Tints. BATH ENAMEL, to withstand Hot Water, at a slightly enhanced rate.

PHILLIPS & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

FOR SALE, WINCHESTER REPEATING RIFLES.

450 Bore Sporting, 9 Shots.....	Rs. 100.
500 ,, Express, 5 Do.	Rs. 150. ; plain quality, Rs. 110
450 ,, Single Express (taking 125 grains powder)	Rs. 65.
500 ,, Do.	Rs. 65.

AMMUNITION AND RE-LOADING TOOLS FOR ABOVE KEPT IN STOCK.
Apply to
KING, KING & CO., BOMBAY.

CHRONOMETERS.

THE repairing and cleaning of Ships' Chronometers can only be satisfactorily executed by Watchmakers, who have, in addition to their usual four years' Apprenticeship to practical Watchmaking and Repairing, served another year, at least, Theoretically as well as Practically, in the construction of these highly Finished and Perfect Instruments.

Considering the Large and Important Interest which may be seriously jeopardized by a slight Eccentricity in the Rate of the Chronometers on which the Navigator relies, Shipowners and Captains should recognize the Necessity of having their Instruments put into Perfect Working Order by the most Competent Watchmakers, prior to going to Sea.

The Assistants of the Watchmaking Department brought out by us having all had the aforesaid Training, we are in a position to guarantee all Chronometers entrusted to us to keep an Uniform Rate OF A FRACTION OF A SECOND IN 24 HOURS.

New and Second-hand Chronometers by the Best Makers in Perfect Condition are always kept on Hand, either for Sale or Hire.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.

BOMBAY, Opposite the Clock Tower. AND POONA, Opposite the Napier Hotel.

FAVRE-LEUBA AND CO.'S
CLEARANCE SALE OF

CLOCKS
TIME-PIECES
GOLD NECKLETS
do. BRACELETS
do. LOCKETS
do. NECKCHAINS,
&c., &c.

PLATED WARE
SILVER CARD CASES
do. CIGARETTE CASES
do. WATCH BOXES
do. STUDS
do. BANGLES,
&c., &c.

And also a large Assortment of Miscellaneous Articles too numerous to mention.

ENORMOUS REDUCTION.
REAL BARGAIN.

TO BE LET.

THE DESIRABLE PREMISES now occupied by Messrs. Favre Leuba & Co., which will be VACANT on or about the 1st of January 1889.

For terms apply to the undersigned.

FAVRE-LEUBA AND CO.

OLPHERTS'S METALLIC PAINT.
PREPARED FROM PURE OXIDE OF IRON.
AT THE
WORKS—KUTNI STATION, E. I. RAILWAY.

OLPHERTS'S OXIDE OF IRON PAINT has been supplied to—The Department of Public Works, the Karachi Harbour Works, the Government Dockyards—Calcutta and Bombay—the Indian State Railways, Municipalities of Calcutta, Bombay, Simla, &c., &c.

The attention of Engineers, and all users of Paint, is drawn to its cheapness and the purity of the material, and its special suitability for use on iron structures.

Price, at Bombay, Rs. 8-8, and at Kutni, E. I. Railway, Rs. 7 per cwt. Special quotations for large quantities.

EWART, LATHAM AND CO.,
AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PIANOFORTES,
SCHIEDMAYERS. COLLARD AND COLLARD. | ROENISCH. PLEYEL AND WOLFF.
AND OTHER FIRST-CLASS MAKERS.
AMERICAN ORGANS
HARMONIUMS
EVERY KIND OF MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS!
THE LARGEST STOCK IN INDIA.
ILLUSTRATED PRICE LISTS FREE BY POST.

SOUNDY & Co., LD., BOMBAY.

BADHAM, PILE & Co., LD.,
BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS.

THIS important Department is now under the immediate supervision of a thorough experienced Bootmaker from the well-known Firm of KIRBY and Co., Opera Colonnade, Haymarket. All ORDERS for REGULATION, HUNTING, NEWMARKET, POLO, RACING, DRESS and UNDRESS WELLINGTON BOOTS, will be executed in the latest style and best West-end finish. Correct cut and accurate fit guaranteed.

BADHAM, PILE & Co., LD.,
BOMBAY, POONA, AND SECUNDERABAD.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

AMATEUR THEATRICALS AND QUADRILLE PARTY,

G. I. P. RY. INSTITUTE, PAREL.

FRIDAY, 26TH OCTOBER, 1888.

THE Programme will commence at 9 o'clock (B. T.) with an Original Farce by JOHN MADDISON MORTON, Esq., entitled

"TO PARIS AND BACK FOR £5."

Song .....The Soldier's Good Bye...Mr. C. R. Hawkins.
Song .....Selected .....Mrs. W. T. Hart.
Song .....The Storm Fiend .....Mr. W T Lamb.

To be followed by the Screaming Farce by CONWAY EDWARDS, Esq.,

Entitled, "DREADFULLY ALARMING."

The Whole to Conclude with a Dance.

PRICE OF ADMISSION—Re. 1.

Hon. Secy., Mr. A. C. SCOTT.

Tickets may be had of the Hon. Secy., any of the Committee, or at the Door.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

FOR SALE, to be seen at Port Trust Workshops, Condemned Engine and Boiler. Tenders for purchase of the same to be sent to Engineer's Storekeeper before noon on 31st inst. The Engineer does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

E. A. COOKE,
Engineer's Storekeeper.

PEOPLE OF INDIA SPINNING MANUFACTURING Co., Ltd.

NOTICE is hereby given that the REGISTERED OFFICE of the above Company has been REMOVED from No. 40, Forbes Street to 23, 25 and 27 Mangesh Senoy Street (or Holi Chuckla) and that the Agency of the Company has been transferred to the undersigned.

By order of the Board of Directors,

GOVERDHUNDASS GOCULDASS TEJPAL & Co.
Secretaries, Managers and Agents.

Bombay, 24th October 1888.

WARRANTED 18CT. GOLD
LONDON MADE ALBERT CHAINS,
Full Size,
Weighing 7½ Tolas to 13 tolas,
at Rs. 28 per Tola

CHUBB'S BOX & LOCK MART,
37, PARSEE BAZAAR STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
ESTABLISHED 1847.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
KEROSINE OIL.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of such quantities of Refined Petroleum or Kerosine Oil, as the Company may require during the year 1889; estimated at 12,000 cases.

Tender, which must be on the Company's form (to be obtained from the undersigned) sealed, superscribed, and accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 1,500 as security for the due completion of the contract, and which security may at any time be forfeited to the Railway Company without the necessity of proving any actual loss by the transaction should the contractor fail to carry out all the terms and conditions of the engagement, will be received by the Acting Agent at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p.m. (Gunfire) on WEDNESDAY, 7th November next, after which hour no Tender will be received.

The Acting Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 23rd October 1888.

NOVELS AND TALES.
OF
CHARLOTTE M. YONGE.

In Crown 8 vo., Price Rs. 3-12 each.

Armourer's Prentices.	Hopes and Fears.
Caged Lion.	Lady Hester.
Chaplet of Pearls.	Love and Life.
Dove in the Eagle's Nest.	Magnum Bonum.
Dynevor Terrace.	Modern Telemachus.
My Young Alcides.	Nuttie's Father.
Stray Pearls.	Three Brides.
Young Step Mother.	

COOPER MADON & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

LETTS'S DIARIES.
CHARLES LETTS'S DIARIES.
LETTS'S DIARIES.
FOR 1889.

Pocket, Scribbling, Rough and Office Diaries.
Diaries of all Sizes and Descriptions.

COOPER, MADON & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

JUST RECEIVED.
AN ENTIRELY NEW STOCK.
OF
CHRISTMAS & NEW YEAR CARDS.
ALSO
BASEL MISSION CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR CARDS.

COOPER, MADON & Co, Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen-Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the Property and Credits of NOOR MAHOMED HAJEE ABDOOL SATAR, late of Bombay, Kutchee Memon, deceased.

SALEMAN HAJEE ABDUL SATAR and JAKERIA HAJEE ABDUL SATAR, the Guardians and next friends of Jan Mahomed Noor Mahomed, the Minor son of the said deceased .....Petitioners.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased, are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness, Sir Charles Sargent, Kt., Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 18th day of October, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Eighty-Eight, and in the Fifty-second year of our Reign.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay

L. N. BANAJI,
Acting Registrar.

K. M. MODY,
The 19th day of October, 1888.
Messrs. TOBIN & ROUGHTON,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

SUNDER PANDURANG,
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No Tender will be received unless accompanied by a deposit of Rs. (800) Eight Hundred.

Particulars may be obtained at the office of the Company.

Copies of form of Tender can be obtained from the Company's office on payment of Re. 1-8 each set.

The Local Committee do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By order of the Local Committee,

J. A. CASSELS,
Acting Secretary in Bombay.

Bombay, October 19, 1888.

THE SIND PRESS COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ORDINARY ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company, will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 34, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, on SATURDAY, the 27th day of October, 1888, at 3 p.m., for the transaction of the following business, viz.:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Statement of Accounts made up to 31st May, 1888.
2. To elect Directors in place of those who retire but are eligible for re-election.
3. To appoint Auditors and to fix their remuneration.

By order of the Directors,

SUNDARROW RAGHUNATH & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 16th October, 1888.

N. B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED, from 20th to 27th instant, both days inclusive.

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Particulars of the approximate quantities required for delivery at Bombay and Ajmere, and conditions on which tenders will be received may be obtained on application at the Store-keeper's Office, Parel, Bombay, and from the Deputy Store-keeper's Office, Ajmere, on payment of Rs. 2 each.

The Agent reserves the right to select one or more items from any tender without reference to the other items on the same Tender, and the Tenderer shall be required to supply the same at the rate quoted.

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S. A. DUIGAN,
Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 4th October, 1888.

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JAS. CRAIK,
Traffic Manager.

Traffic Manager's Office, Darwar, 18th October, 1888.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT NO. 20 OF 1886.

BAI AMOOLICKBAI, widow of the late ISAJEE ALLADIN, of Bombay, Borah Mahomedan inhabitant, residing at Baba Dhaboo Street, outside the Fort.....Plaintiff.

vs.

MUGHA GOWA and BHANA HIRA, trading under the firm and style of MUGHA GOWA and Company, both of Bombay, Hindoo inhabitants, residing at Ghogari Moholla, outside the Fort, of Bombay, 3. SULLIMANJEE ISAJEE, of Bombay, Borah Mahomedan inhabitant, residing in Baba Dhaboo Street, outside the Fort. 4. MOOSAJEE EBRAHIMJEE, of Rangoon, Borah Mahomedan inhabitant, 5. BAI THEYAMATO, widow of the late IBRAHIMJEE ISSAJEE, also of Rangoon, both at present residing at Rangoon, aforesaid, a place outside the Local limits of this Honorable Court, BOODRA DANA, MOTI AZBA, KUSRA DANA, and BHOOLA HUMA, carrying on business in Bombay under the firm and style of BHOODRA DANA and Co., the first three residing in Marwar, outside the local limits of this Honorable Court, and the said Bhoola Huma, residing at Ghogari Moholla, outside the Fort of Bombay .....Defendants.

WHEREAS by a decree made in the above Suit on the 31st day of January, 1887, it was ordered, amongst other things that the Plaintiff should pay to the Defendants, Moosajee Ebrahimjee, and Bai Theyamato, the sum of Rs. 618-8-0 for their taxed costs of this Suit.

And whereas by an amended Warrant of Sale, dated 4th day of August, 1887, the Sheriff of Bombay was directed to sell the right, title, and interest of the plaintiff's one-eighth share in the lands and premises in the said Warrant mentioned, that is to say—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, together with all the messuages and buildings thereon, situated outside the Fort of Bombay, in the sub-district of Mandvi, fronting the west side of Baba Dhaboo Street, formerly and now in the occupation of the Plaintiff, Amoolickbai and Sulemanjee Essajee, and their tenants, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 2705, and new No. 9711, old Survey No. 1050, and new Survey No. 4125, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 57, containing by admeasurement one hundred and fifty and three-ninth of square yards, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or about the east by a Sweeper's passage, on or about the west by the said Bhaboo Dhaboo Street, on or about the north by the house of Bhora Vully Mahomed Soolamanjee, and on or about the south by a sweeper's passage and by the house of Ruttonbai, daughter of Issajee.

Now it is hereby proclaimed and notified that on THURSDAY, the 25th day of October, 1888, at the hour of 4 o'clock in the afternoon, the Sheriff of Bombay will, under and by virtue of the said Warrant of Sale, put up for sale by Public Auction on the premises to the highest bidder and without reserve the right, title, and interest of the said plaintiff's one-eighth share in the said lands and premises or in so much thereof as may be necessary for the satisfaction of the said decree.

The following is a list of the rights, charges, and claims to which the said lands and premises are supposed to be liable.

(1) Shumjalli Mamoojee claims to be entitled to the said lands and premises as the purchaser thereof at an auction held under the power of sale contained in an Indenture of Mortgage, dated the 18th June, 1883, and made between Sulleman Essaji, Boodaljee Dossajee and Essaji Jajbhoy of the one part, and Bhanna Hera and Mugga Gowa of the other part.

(2) Boodra Dana, Moti Azba, Kusra Dhana, and Bhooda Huma, trading under the name of Boodra Dhana and Company claim Rs. 3,000 with interest due under an Indenture of Mortgage, dated 28th January, 1882, and made between Borah Sullemanji Essajee of the one part and the said claimants of the other part.

Intimation is given that the Court does not warrant the correctness of the above description of the premises nor the title of the said plaintiff to the same or to any interest therein.

Should the said plaintiff have no saleable interest whatever in any lot to be sold in accordance with this proclamation, any sum paid by the purchaser by way of full or part payment for the same will be repayable to the purchaser.

The abovementioned defendants, Moossajee Ibrahimjee, and Bai Theyamato have obtained permission to bid at the sale.

One-fourth of the purchase money shall be paid forthwith when the lot is knocked down to a purchaser, the remainder of the purchase money must be paid in each case by the purchaser to the sheriff on or before the fifteenth day after the sale. Provided that if the said defendants, Moosajee Ibrahimjee and Bai Theyamato, become purchasers through their attorneys or their clerk they shall be at liberty to set off the amount of the judgment debt against the price to be paid by them.

The sale will not become absolute until confirmed by the Court.

In default of payment in whole or in part as above prescribed, any sum paid as deposit will be forfeited to the Government, and the lot will be sold free from any interest therein, or in the proceeds thereof of the prior purchaser.

For further information and conditions of sale application should be made at the office of the Sheriff.—Dated 21st day of September, 1888.

THOMAS BLANEY,
Sheriff of Bombay.

Messrs. WINTER, BURDER, and BAYLEY, Attorneys for 4th and 5th Defendants.

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From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Medica Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33 Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. "Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps, Neuralagia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Cholerais Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is A DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, sir, faithfully yours, Symes & Co., Members of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists."

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood states that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13.

Sold in bottles at 1s 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 9s. each.

Each is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

CAUTION.—Beware of Piracy and Imitation. Sole Manufacturer—J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, Russell Street, Bloomsbury, London.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

PERRIER JOUET & CO.'S
"B." BRAND
CHAMPAGNE,
in magnums, Quarts and Pints.

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Sole Agents, Bombay.

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	Per doz. qts.
DRY SILLERY .....Silver Foil	Rs. 42
DRY CARTE BLANCHE.....Gold Foil	" 47
DRY SOUVERAIN .....Gold Foil	" 60
DRY LE PREMIER, EXTRA SEC. 84's.....Gold Foil	" 60
HOCKS—MEYER & COBLENZ'S BRAND—	
NIERSTEINER, 1874	" 19
HOCHHEIMER, 1878	" 22
SUPERIOR SPARKLING HOCK, 111	
QUALITY, GREEN LABEL.....	" 37
Ditto 1 ditto WHITE LABEL.	" 48

Pints, Rs. 2 Extra per Case of 2 dozen.

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TENTS! TENTS!! TENTS!!!
ESTABLISHED IN 1865.

A LARGE number of new and second-hand Tents always on hand

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—Coconada (s), from Marmagoa; and H. M. S. Malabar, Portsmouth.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Asia (s), for Liverpool; Hindoo (s), Cutch Mandvie; Zaire (gun-boat), Diu; and Ellora (s), Calcutta, Rangoon, and Moulmein.

FAIR.—The annual Memonwada fair will be held to-day and three successive days.

POSTAL NOTICE.—The next China and Australian mails, per s.s. Thames, will be closed at the General Post Office, to-morrow, at 9 a.m.

BURGLARY.—The warehouse of Ebrahim Hajee Ismael, in Kambakar Street, was broken into on Monday night last, and property to the value of Rs. 413 were stolen.

TRIDUUM IN ST. ANNE'S CHURCH, BYCULLA.—A solemn triduum will be held in St. Anne's Church, Byculla, on Friday, Saturday, and Sunday, next to commemorate the canonization of the three new Saints of the Society of Jesus, namely, St. Peter Claver, priest; St. John Berchmans, scholastic; and St. Alphonsa Rodriguez, lay-brother. On Friday evening a panegyric will be delivered by the Rev. Fr. Bochum, S. J., on Saturday evening by the Bishop of Poona, and on Sunday evening by the Archbishop of Bombay.

HORSE SHOW AT CHINCHLI.—The promoters of the Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country agricultural horse and cattle show, whose successes at the commencement of the present year were of the most encouraging description, have issued their prospectus for another exhibition in February, 1889. The arrangements are under the supervision of Messrs. M. R. Shirgaonkar and R. R. Mule, who act as honorary secretaries, and whose energy and capabilities are sufficient guarantees of success.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—An inquest was held by the coroner yesterday, in Khetwady 10th Street, touching the death of Babhun Yessoo, aged 4 years. On the 11th instant, while deceased was going along the Grant Road following his father, he ran up against the bullocks of a labour-cart, and fell under one of the wheels. He was taken to the J. J. Hospital where his wounds were dressed, and returned home. About three days ago tetanus supervened, and he died on Tuesday. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

A FALSE COMPLAINT.—Mr. Hamilton yesterday convicted Babajee Luxmon, on a charge of making a false and malicious complaint against another Hindu of stealing his cap and Rs. 2 in cash. Inspector Saunders was in charge of the case. Upon inquiries it appeared that the accused had gone while drunk into the neighbourhood and created a disturbance there. He was assaulted by the residents, and ran away leaving his cap, which he averred had been stolen. His Worship inflicted a fine of Rs. 50, or in default one month's hard labour.

CRIMINAL TRESPASS.—A young Hindoo lad, aged about 15 years, named Matia Rutna, was yesterday charged by Inspector Jones, before Mr. Hamilton, at the Fort Police Court, with committing criminal trespass in the house of a Hindoo mehta on the Kalbadevie Road, on the night of Tuesday, the 23rd instant, with intent to commit theft. The mehta, while asleep was aroused by a noise, and on awaking and finding the accused trying to open a box with a duplicate key, immediately caught the lad and handed him over to a policeman, who, on searching him, found besides the key a large clasp knife in his possession. The lad in his defence stated that he was actuated to the crime by an old thief, and he was sorry to have listened to him. He was convicted and sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

A SMART CHEAT.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday Constable McCormack charged Narayan Bhao, before Mr. Hamilton, with cheating in respect of a dozen bottles of brandy. It appeared that the prisoner went to a wine and spirit merchant at Pydhownie, on Tuesday, and asked for three cases of brandy for a well known customer of the firm. He asked for a particular brand, and though he brought no order the cases were given to the accused, who, carrying one himself, removed the others with the assistance of coolies. When he had gone some distance in Kalbadevie he eluded the coolies, who then returned to the shop. The complainant discovered he had been cheated, and at once reported the matter to the police. The accused was subsequently arrested in the native town trying to dispose of the contents of the case at very low prices, after he had regaled himself and his friends with a bottle. Pleading guilty and admitting numerous previous convictions, the accused was sentenced to two years' hard labour.

A COUPLE OF BULLIES.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, Inspector Butterfield charged Aila and Mahadoo, Hindus, before Mr. Hamilton, with stealing a bundle of wearing apparel, the property of a castefellow. From the evidence it appeared that the accused visited the house of Abbajee, the complainant, threatening to beat him, if he did not give them some money. Learning of the accuseds intentions, he ran away from home, and during his absence the men entered his room and removed the clothes. The affair was reported to the police, and a *panch* of the caste investigated the matter, and the accused admitted taking the wearing apparel. In defence the accused, who were defended by Mr. Nusserwanjee, denied the charge. Mr. Hamilton convicted the accused on a charge of trespass, as he had no doubt that they had taken the clothes, but with no intention of stealing. He thought they had acted in this way in order to bully the complainant to induce him to pay them money. He fined them Rs. 25 each.

MILITARY NEWS.

SEVERAL distinguished Colonels of Artillery will have to retire shortly on account of age. They are:—Colonels L'Estrange, A. H. King, A.-D.-C., C.B, Le Mesurier, H. M. E. Purvis, Commanding the Presidency District, and C. B. Brackenbury.

MAJOR TEMPLAR is engaged in a series of experiments at the ballooning establishment at Chatham in filling balloons with gas manufactured by the burning of rags. The point of this is that the apparatus for making the gas can be carried in the balloon car, and gas can be generated at any time.

MAJOR RADCLIFFE'S battery at Aldershot, the 2-1 South Irish Division, converted from a garrison into a Mountain Battery, seems to have fairly taken the military authorities at home by surprise. The conversion was made by way of an experiment, and this has proved eminently satisfactory. Those officers of eminence who witnessed the battery manœuvre were struck with its remarkable smartness and efficiency, and it has been decided to convert two other garrsion batteries into mountain artillery as soon as possible, but the batteries for conversion have not yet been named.

IT has been decided to complete the training of the Mounted Infantry Battalion at Aldershot by omitting the two Guardsmen companies and taking men of light build from the Line. Owing to this decision only one company has been assembled, instead of two, for instruction. The company assembled is under the command of Captain G. Cockburn, 2nd Rifle Brigade, and is composed of one officer and 32 non-commissioned officers and men from the Royal Scots, one officer and 32 non-commissioned officers and men from the 1st Devon, and two officers and 64 non-commissioned officers and men from the 2nd Rifle Brigade. The four subalterns command divisions. Major E. T. H. Hutton, King's Royal Rifles, has been appointed to command the Mounted Infantry Regiment during its training with Captain C. A. H. Alderson, Royal West Surrey Regiment, as Adjutant. During the training the regiment will form part of the Cavalry Brigade.

A DELICATE AND PURE COMPLEXION, soft and fair hands and arms, are assured to those ladies who use ROWLANDS' KALYDOR, which is a most healing and refreshing preparation for the face and arms. It eradicates freckles, tan, sunburn, redness, roughness, chaps, irritation, cutaneous eruptions, &c.; renders the skin soft, smooth and white, and is equally valuable during the heat and dust of summer or the cold and damp of winter for preserving and beautifying the complexion. ROWLANDS' ODONTO is a pure and non-gritty tooth powder; it whitens the teeth, prevents decay, and gives a pleasing fragrance to the breath. Ask chemists and stores for ROWLANDS' articles, of 20, Hatton Garden, Lond.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

THE usual meeting of the Committee was held yesterday afternoon, when Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee took the chair. There were present Col. Merewether, Dr. Waters, Mr. Javerilal U. Yajnick, the Hon. R. M. Sayani, Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee, Messrs. M. N. Banaji, N. B. Jeejeebhoy, and R. N. Khote.

ARCADED STREETS.

The Committee considered a letter from the acting Municipal Commissioner forwarding two lists, one showing names of streets in which arcades have not hitherto been allowed but where it seemed desirable to erect them, and another list showing streets in which arcades have been allowed, and asking the committee to recommend the Corporation to sanction being granted by the Municipal Commissioner, to the erection of arcades in the streets. As the first list included names of such streets as Pydhownie, Grant Road, the majority of the members objected to granting permission for the erection of arcades there.

Mr. Sayani proposed that no recommendation be made to the Corpration in the matter.

Dr. Waters objected to this shelving the matter. He thought arcading was distinctly advantageous both to property-holders and the general public. Therefore arcading should not be excluded from broad streets, such as Fort street, which was mentioned in the first list.

Col. Merewether remarked that the matter was important, and he wished they had more time to give to its consideration. He therefore proposed adjourning the consideration of the lists.

Mr. Sayani agreeing to this, it was decided to adjourn the consideration of this item for a fortnight.

A NEW CHAIR FOR THE PRESIDENT OF THE CORPORATION.

The next item was the further consideration of a design of a chair for the president of the Corporation carved in high relief with a coat-of-arms, valued at Rs. 150.

The Acting Commissioner stated that the idea of a new chair for the president had emanated from Sir Henry M rland at the time he was retiring from the chair of the Corporation.

Dr. Cowasjee asked if Sir Henry was going to pay for the chair himself.

The Hon. Mr. Sayani then proposed the adjournment of the consideration of the matter. Speaking for himself as the president, he remarked that he did not desire a large charge. If he could help it he would rather prefer a common chair worth Rs. 3 or Rs. 4 each, because it was the duty of the president to attend to his duty in the chair, and not lounge in a large gaudy structure. (Laughter.) As far as he could have it he wished things to be as simple as possible, and he was glad Government had taken the same view. He hoped it was only a coincidence; but whilst on the one hand the Corporation were good enough to propose to decorate him with a gold chain, a badge, and title, the Commissioner also proposed a costly chair. He hoped it was merely a coincidence.

The Commissioner remarked that for his own part he was in favour of the president having a chair such as was designed.

Dr. Waters said that the next thing they would have to do was to give the Secretary a new chair too. (Laughter.)

Dr. Cowasjee seconded the proposal, and the matter was adjourned for a fortnight.

LEAKAGE OF MALABAR HILL AND BHUNDERWADA RESERVOIRS.

The sub-committee appointed to consider the question of the leakage of Malabar Hill and the Bhunderwada Reservoirs submitted their report to the Standing Committee. The sub-committee principally recommended the carrying out of certain works, for stopping the leakage of the Malabar Hill and Bhunderwada Reservoirs at a cost of Rs. 2,39,458. The Standing Committee accepted the report and approved of the recommendations made.

WIDENING OF ROADS.

With reference to resolution of the Corporation regarding the widening of De Lisle Road at a width of 92 feet, of Currey Road 82 feet, and Fergusson Road 82 feet, at the points where the overbridges will be constructed, the committee who were appointed by the Standing Committee to report on the matter submitted their report, which was considered.

The Committee recommended the Corporation in that with a view to providing the land which will be necessary for the overbridges in question they should approve and sanction the taking up of the land and buildings required at a cost of Rs. 1,02,750, to the debit of loan charges, and the taking up, if necessary, under the Land Acquisition Act such land and buildings. The arrangements to be sanctioned without prejudice to the right of the Corporation to recover the whole or part of the outlay in question from the two railway companies or from Government as the case may be. The Works Committee approved of the estimate of Rs. 5,99,629, the cost of making a road through Nowrojee Hill from Elphinstone Bridge to Dongree Street, made by the Municipal Commissioner, and stated it was a reliable one

This report was accepted, and the recommendations of the Committee approved of by the Standing Committee.

After transacting further business the Standing Committee adjourned.

HOMEWARD TROOPSHIP CROCODILE.

HER MAJESTY'S troopship Crocodile sails homeward this morning, in command of Captain R Evans. She takes with her the 6th Dragoon Guards and time-expired officers and men of British Regiments serving in India to the number of 43 officers with 15 ladies and 18 children, and 1,135 men with 42 women and 103 children. The 6th Dragoon Guards, also known as the Carabiniers, which numbers 16 officers and 474 rank-and-file, returns to its regimental depot at Canterbury having arrived in February of 1878 and served for a few months over ten years in India. It took part in the Afghan War of 1878-79; and was head-quartered at Mhow. These and other troops from the three presidencies, arrive in Bombay *via* Deolali by two specials, this morning, their families having preceded them yesterday. The following are the names of officers with their families:—Brid-Surg J A and Mrs Scott and child, Bengal Med Staff; Lieut Col J and Mrs Dennis and two children, 6th Dragoon Guards; Majors R and Mrs Stevenson, D A G C Graham, T C Porter, and J C S and Mrs Irwing, 6th Dragoon Guards; Capts W E and Mrs Phillips and three children, H M Owen, M Cradock, and F L and Mrs Beddy, 6th Dragoon Guards; Riding Master W B and Mrs Mayes and four children, 6th Dragoon Guards; Qr-Mr J and Mrs Brittlebank and five children, 6th Dragoon Guards; Lieuts F J and Mrs Fleming, C A Osborne, T W Blakeway, and K J R Campbell, 6th Dragoon Guards; 2nd Lieut D P Sunderland, 6th Dragoon Guards; Lieut-Col D G and Mrs Reamish, Northd Fusiliers; Surg-Majors E J Fairland, and M Knox, Bengal Med Staff; Lieut-Col F R Twynam, RA; Surgeons H N V Harrington, R F Adams, and E R Da Costa, I M S; Surg H O and Mrs Trevor, Bengal Med Staff; Surg J D T Reckett, Madras Med Staff; Capts C A T Boultbee, K R R Corps; F M H Marshall, West Riding Regt; and W L Addington, Royal West Surrey; Lieuts F M J D Rhodes, Royal Fusiliers; A G B St Leger, K R R Corps; G T J Carey, Highland L I; E C B Cotgrave, Staff Corps; T F and Mrs Graham, N Lanc Regt; F and Mrs Whistler, Highland L I; R H Ewart, Bengal Staff Corps; C S B Evans-Lombe, Leinster Regt; A G M Fozer, Northumerland Fus; the Hon'ble Yarde Buller, 4th Rifle Brigade; F J F Browne, Royal Warwick; W N Congreve, 4th Rifle Brigade; and E G Elger, Somerset L I; 2nd-Lieut H O Parr, E Surrey; Mrs Colvin, wife of Lieut J R C Colvin, Bengal Staff Corps; Mrs Rolland, wife of Lieut-Col S E Rolland, Madras Staff Corps.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 23rd October, 1888.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·863
Temperature of the Air	82·3
Wet Bulb Thermometer	73·7
Dew Point	69·9
Relative humidity of Air	63·1
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	5·2
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	89·2
Minimum do. do (read at 8 a.m.)	75·0
General Directions of Wind*	E, ENE, W, WNW, NW, NNW, E.
vement of wind in 24 hours*	131

* From midnight to midnight.

"ROUGH ON RATS."

Clears out rats, mice, roaches, flies, ants, bed-bugs, beetles, insects, jack-rabbits, sparrows, gophers. At chemists and druggists.

"BUCHU-PAIBA."

Quick, complete cure, for all annoying Kidney Diseases. At chemists and druggists.—Cooper, Madon & Co. (Limited), Sole Agents, Bombay.

MEETING OF RATEPAYERS IN THE BHULESHWAR WARD.

AT the invitation of the Ratepayers' and Residents' Association, a meeting of ratepayers and residents in the Bhuleshwar Ward was held last evening in the hall of the cloth market of Sett Mooljee Jeitha, for the purpose of appointing a committee to select candidates for the ward at the forthcoming Municipal elections. On the motion of Dr. Blaney, Mr. Javerilal Umiashanker was called to the chair.

The chairman, in addressing the meeting, commented at some length upon the satisfactory and unsatisfactory aspects of Municipal government in the city. He said the municipal expenditure was growing from year to year by small increments asked for by the Municipal Commissioner to the salaries of Municipal servants, and it would be the duty of the ratepayers representatives to watch and check this sort of outlay. His Excellency the Governor said on a recent occasion that the Municipal Commissioner is the eye of the Municipality The chairman wished that the Commissioner was also the ear of the Corporation, so as to hear all complaints against steadily increasing expenditure in the department.

It was proposed by Dr. Blaney and seconded by Mr. Sadanand Balkrishna, that in compliance with the invitation of the Bombay Ratepayers' Association, in view of the approaching general election, this meeting is of opinion that it is the duty of all Municipal voters *not* to promise their votes until they have the names of all the candidates before them, and that the electors of the Bhuleshwar Ward will best serve their own interests by giving the support of their votes to such deserving candidates only whose names are duly recommended to them by the committee now to be appointed.

In support of the proposition, the mover and seconder urged that unity at the forthcoming elections would be the strength of the ratepayers in opposing the efforts of persons who had succeeded in securing votes by private and interested canvassing. The seconder of the proposition was of opinion that those who had promised their votes in the absence of full and necessary information would be justified in cancelling them.

Mr. Motilal Jumnadas, merchant, addressed the meeting in Gujeratee, in support of the proposition, urging the claim of the Ratepayers' and Residents' Association to the thanks of the community for enlightening public opinion in this matter, and for seeking to further the interests of the ratepayers of the city.

The proposition was then agreed to unanimously.

Dr. Jehangir Cursetjee Dajee proposed, that a standing committee of the following gentlemen be appointed for the purpose of selecting the best candidates, to represent the Bhuleshwar ward in the ensuing Municipal Corporation:—Rao Saheb Vishvanath Nayaran Mandlik, Messrs. Shivlal Motilal, Rowjee Venayak Juggonath, Damodhardass Tapidass, Javerilal Umiashanker Yajnick, Vurjivandass Madhavdass, Aga Mahomed Rogay Shirazi, Nuzzar Mahomed Futteh Alli, Dr. Pestonji Muncherjee Nicholson, Messrs. Dhurumsee Morarjee Gokuldass, Pandurang Balibhradale Pleader, Nusserwanjee Byramjee Secretary, Chuttoorbhoj Morarjee, Abdool Gani Hakim, Munsooklal Muggutlal Munshi, Dayabhoy Jadhooram (and about 55 others) and Messrs. Liladhar Jaeram Narronjee, and Damodhar Gokuldass Master, hon. secretaries; and that Dr. Blaney and Messrs. Kaikhusroo Naoroji, Kabrajee N. G Chandavarkar, Tookaram Tatia, Furdoonjee Merwanjee Banajee, and Dr. A. D. Mody, be requested to co-operate with the committee on behalf of the Bombay Ratepayers' Association—the two latter gentlemen to act with the honorary secretaries.

Mr. Pandurang Balib adra seconded the proposition.

Mr. Girjashunker Cassiram, Mr. K. N. Kabrajee, Mr. Rustomjee Ardesir Master, and Dr. Jumnadas Premchund addressed the meeting in support of the proposition, which was unanimously carried.

Mr. Lilladhur Jairam Narronjee proposed that the secretaries issue an advertisement inviting intending candidates for the forthcoming Municipal election, to submit their names to the secretaries by Wednesday, the 31st instant.

The proposition was seconded by Mr. Motilal Jumnadas.

Mr. K. N. Kabrajee, speaking in support of the proposition, urged the claims of Messrs. Javerilal Umiashunker, Damodhur Thakersey Moolji, Bomanji Pestonji Master, Dr. Cawasjee Hormusjee, &c., who had satisfactorily discharged their duties as members of the Corporation in the past.

The proposition was passed.

Mr. Ganesham Nilkant proposed that this meeting is of opinion that an early meeting of the committee should be convened for the purpose of electing by ballot representatives for this ward for the ensuing Corporation, and that at that meeting the secretaries submit, to the committee, the names of all the known candidates, and that members of the committee be allowed to submit the names of any eligible persons whom they may wish to propose, as candidates for the ward.

The proposition was seconded by Mr. Devidas Harivalabdas, and agreed to unanimously.

It was proposed by Mr. Rustomjee Pestonjee Billimoria, that contributions be invited from this ward to defray the expenses of this meeting and future necessary meetings.

Mr. Munmohendas Dyaldas seconded the proposition, which was agreed to unanimously.

Thanks were accorded to Messrs. Mooljee Jaitha and Co. and Messrs. Thakersey Mooljee and Co. for allowing the use of the hall for holding the meeting; to the chairman; and to the sub-committee and the secretaries for theirt rouble in organising the meeting.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

Oct. 25.—Municipal Corporation.
" 26.—Entertainment and Quadrille Party, G. I. P. R., Parel.
" 27.—Sind Press Company.
Soonderdas Spinning and Weaving Company.
" 29.—Western India Spinning and Manufacturing Company.
" 30.—Lucknow Autumn Races.
" 31.—Standing Committee of the Corporation.
Nov. 1.—Lucknow Autumn Races.
" 3.—Lucknow Autumn Races.
" 6.—Meerut Autumn Races.
Small Causes Court re-opens.
" 7.—Standing Committee of the Corporation.
" 8.—Meerut Autumn Races.
" 10.—Meerut Autumn Races.
" 12.—First term, Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute.
" 14.—Standing Committee of the Corporation.
" 15.—High Court re-opens.
" 17.—Hyderabad Races.
Sonepore Races.
" 20.—Hyderabad Race.
Sonepore Races.
" 21.—Standing Committee of the Corporation.
" 22.—Hyderabad Races.
Sonepore Races.
" 24.—Hyderabad Races.
" 28.—Standing Committee of the Corporation.
Dec. 13.—Dinner to Lord Dufferin, Byculla Club.
" 14.—Departure of Lord Dufferin per mail steamer, Bombay.
" 19.—Madras Races.
" 22.—Calcutta Races (First Meeting).
Madras Races.
" 24.—Madras Races.
" 26.—Calcutta Races (First Meeting).
Madras Races.
" 29.—Calcutta Races (First Meeting).

THE FIRE BRIGADE AND THE POLICE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Will you or any of your readers well versed in the local Municipal law kindly enlighten me and the public on the following points? *Viz*:—(1) According to section 61 (k) and 140 (c) of Bombay Municipal Act No. 3 of 1888, a new tax of from ¼ to ½ per cent. is to be levied on all house properties for the maintenance of the fire-brigade exclusively. Under existing arrangements, I believe, landlords whose properties are saved from fire have to pay the police for services rendered. Is this arrangement to continue in future in addition to the fire-tax?

The Municipal Act came into force about the middle of last month. Long before that many applications had been sent in for permission to build houses, &c., and the requisite plans and other particulars, as per printed forms supplied by the Commissioner under the old Act, furnished to the Municipality. The Municipal Commissioner is now, under section 338 of the new Act, calling upon the several applicants to submit fresh plans, &c., although the particulars in a majority of items have already been furnished as per old form. It is true, the section quoted gives the Executive the power, within thirty days of first receiving an application, to call for more particulars; but this, I understand, refers to applications sent after the new Act came into operation, and not to permission asked for in August last under the old Act—and in conformity with forms then in use. Does the new law then contemplate burdening landlords with fresh expenses for the preparation of plans, &c., which have already once been submitted?

Oct. 24. T.

ABKARI IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

V.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—While leaving aside the consideration of Government resolutions attached to the Abkari reports, I want to add this much only, that it has been the practice of the Abkari Department to make room, in its annual reports for every exaggerated assertion in order to hide the severity of its *modus operandi* from the knowledge of the public and Government, and to glory in its own administrative capacity. But it is the duty of the Revenue officers of the Secretariat, while examining the report, to sift the truth by comparing the facts mentioned therein with details given in the same here and there, and with the incidents of grievances, is urged by the people, and then submit it to Government for a resolution. In lieu thereof, it is evident from the report for 1886-87 that an attempt has been made in the Government resolution itself at giving it a fairer colouring than the one given by the Abkari Department. This I have shown in my last four letters. That such Abkari reports, and the Government resolutions thereon, will shake the belief of people in those of other public departments, is a matter of serious consideration for Government. I trust that Lord Reay's government will devote to it their best consideration.

After stating in the seventh paragraph of the report all particulars about the different systems of farming in different districts—namely, about farming for a lump sum in some places, and in others at a fixed rate of duty per gallon, the Abkari Department thus trumpets its own vain-glory:—

"The most important reform in Abkari management as yet effected has been the gradual abolition of this lax farming system, and the substitution, for it, of one under which the manufacture of spirit is carried on under Government control and supervision. Except in the districts of Ratnagiri and Kanara, (exclusive of the Haliyal Taluka), and in the talukas of Dohad and Jhalod of the Panch Mahals District, a fixed rate of duty is now paid on every gallon of spirit that passes into consumption, and the farmers are obliged to sell liquor of good quality, at fixed strengths, within fixed maxima prices. Government are thus enabled to raise, or to lower, the rates of duty levied, as may be desirable for fiscal purposes, to regulate the selling prices of spirit as may be necessary, to check immoderate consumption and drunkenness, and to secure for the public a supply of good wholesome liquor, at reasonable prices, with reference to the requirements and conditions of each district in the presidency. At the same time the use of smuggled liquor has been checked by special establishments costing more than two lakhs of rupees a year, which have been employed to prevent the illicit manufacture of spirits in British districts, and the illicit importation of spirit from foreign territory."

I have already made known to your readers in one of my former letters, from the petitions of the inhabitants of the Bandora and Mahim districts, what sort of commodity people get to drink under this new system in the name of "fine and good" stuff, and shall publish further particulars, if practicable, of the stuff. I have myself examined when they have been once made known in the proper quarters. But when the Abkari Department announces that it runs to the expense of two lakhs of rupees to check the illicit manufacture and smuggling of liquor, why does it not also announce that this very establishment of two lakhs serves another purpose—namely, that of supervising the business whether farmers, in conformity with their contracts with Government sell to people a wholesome and well-measured stuff at the fixed rate, or not? This fact has not been made public. Of course, this same establishment keeps supervision over farmers; and when it sees whether farmers supply liquor to people according to their conditions, or not, why should the latter have a cause of complaint against the former? When in a vernacular paper of a lower class, of the existence of which five out of ten people are ignorant, a piece of groundless information was published regarding the alleged corrupt practices of a Political Agent, Government at once set inquiry on foot and published a resolution in connection therewith. The question then arises why Government did not commence independent inquiry when it received petitions from the people of Bandora and Mahim, and from others to which I have already referred in my letter No. 2, and in which they set forth their complaints against the action of farmers, to this effect that they (the farmers) do not supply liquor of the fixed proof and rate and measure, and that they sell off their shops at a profit. Upon receiving these petitions it was the duty of Government to investigate whether this establishment of two lakhs of rupees was remiss in the discharge of its duties and received bribes from farmers to let them plunder poor people. This is a very large question in connection with the money and health of poor people; and if Government does not make inquiries despite the grievances urged so directly, it will lead people to infer that, in order to augment its own revenues, Government does not care for the health and money of its subjects. To put my meaning more clearly, Government encourages competition among farmers who therefore pay more than reasonable sums for each farming, and thus prepares them to recoup their money and profit at the entire sacrifice of the resources of her Majesty's poor, weak, and half-naked subjects. When I shall have to speak about the farming system I shall have something to say as to some of the acts of our Abkari Commission, and of a Collector in connection with the Surat farm.—Yours, &c.,

Oct. 24. P. B. DANTRA.

THE PARSEES AND MUNICIPAL POLITICS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Your correspondent "Scrutator" writes that the Parsees in Bombay should bear well in mind "that they are strangers and sojourners in this country as much as Europeans are, and that their existence is absolutely dependent on the English Government. They ought to know that were they not, so to say under its wing, they might all be afloat on the deep blue sea before another week was over. This is indisputable, and the sobering truth should lead them to be less arrogantly ambitious of securing a disproportionate share of local power." I think in saying this he does great injustice to the former rulers of this country, both Hindus and Mahomedans, under whom this persecuted race on their flight from Iran lived in peace and security for eleven hundred years before British supremacy was established in this country. "Scrutator's" warning would seem to indicate that a century's contact with a civilised nation, which has done so much to benefit this country, has made the Indians what they were not for at least eleven centuries before, *viz.*, an intolerant and ferocious people. This is paying a poor compliment, indeed, to the British Government. India, I submit, is now as much the adopted country of the Parsees as it is of the Mussalmans, and if Hindus and Mussalmans do not come forward in as large numbers as the Parsees for active public life, it can hardly be called the fault of the latter. It is not easy to hold back men possessing intelligence, wealth, and a superabundance of energy. I wish my Hindu brethren were blest with the last mentioned virtue in a greater measure.

Oct. 22. TRIDENT.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Now that another ward meeting is coming off at Bhuleshwar to-day, I hope the secretaries of the Ratepayers' Association will bear in mind the advice volunteered by your correspondent "Scrutator" some time back. He took up the cudgels on behalf of his adopted brethren, the followers of the rider of Al-Borak, whose fitness to take part in civic affairs is made conspicuous by their absence from all meetings held to bring about proper representation. The Ratepayers' Association should, in their case, together forget that they, as members of the Standing Committees, have to take any intelligent part at all in the general discussions, and should give them their share as one section of the Bombay community irrespective of their abilities. Even Government have given them concessions as a premium upon their backwardness.

Oct. 24. AL RAKIM.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it *will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair* to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per bottle. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Co., Limited, 33, Farringdon Road, London.

TROOPS FOR INDIA BY THE MALABAR.

HER MAJESTY'S INDIAN TROOPSHIP MALABAR, Capt. A D Fanshawe, arrived in Bombay, yesterday afternoon, with thirty-one batteries of artillery reliefs for India from home. The troops numbered 71 officers and 1,171 men with 86 women and 109 children, who will be landed this morning, and distributed to various stations as indicated in the following table, about 700 of them having been told off for Bengal, 120 for Madras, and the remaining for service at depôts in this Presidency. Three special trains will leave Sassoon dock for this purpose at 6-20, 7-15, and 8-10 p.m., local time, in succession, the first two going to Deolali, and the last to Poona. The following is the distribution of the several batteries:—

Batteries.	Strength.	Stations.
G Battery A Brigade	20	Umballa.
L " A "	36	Meerut.
K " B "	27	Umballa
G " B "	35	Mhow.
H " B "	26	Secunderabad.
A " 1st "	53	Cawnpore.
F " 1st "	58	Neemuch.
H " 2nd "	19	Meerut.
J " 2nd "	25	Campbellpoore.
N " 2nd "	23	Allahabad.
R " 2nd "	31	Moultan.
O " 2nd "	19	Neemuch.
M " 2nd "	46	Secunderabad.
K " 3rd "	37	Mian Mir.
O " 3rd "	42	Lucknow.
P " 3rd "	40	Barrackpore.
O " 4th "	32	Mian Mir.
P " 4th "	38	Nowgong.
No. 1 " Northern Divn.	17	Quetta.
No. 7 " " "	36	Barreckpore.
No. 4 " Lancashire Divn	16	Fort St. George,
" " Eastern Divn.	6	Roorkee.
No. 7 " " "	35	Rawal Pindi.
No. 7 " Cinque Ports Dn.	33	Burma.
No. 5 " Southern Divn.	34	Rawal Pindi.
No. 6 " " "	14	Bombay.
No. 1 " Welsh Divn.	20	Roorkee.
No. 4 " N. Irish Divn.	28	Fort St. George.
No. 3 " S. " "	28	Barra Gully.
No. 8 " Scottish Divn.	10	Delhi.
No. 4-1 Batty. Welsh Dn.	16	Mhow.

The Malabar left Portsmouth on the 26th September, and on the following day called at Queenstown, there embarking J. Battery of the 3rd brigade, 140 strong and a few individual officers, and left the next day touching at several ports. During the voyage three deaths occurred on board: a gunner of R. A. died of pneumonia; a child of Majoor died of convulsion, and a child of a private of the R. A., died of congestion of the brain. The Malabar, otherwise, made a very fine passage out. The following are the names of the military officers who were on board:—

From Portsmouth—Colonel W Bissett, R A, Lieutenant-Colonel A H Murray, R A, Majors T T M Beaver, R A, A G W Hepburne, R A, H F Smyth, R A, Surgeon-Major W B Sloughter, Medical Staff, Surgeons F W Cockeril, Medical Staff, D T Marshall, Bengal Medical Staff, D M Moir, Bengal Medical Staff, H F White-Church, Bengal Medical Staff, J A Roberts, Bengal Medical Staff, F W Gee, Bengal Medical Staff, W H Gray, Bengal Medical Staff, G T Mould, Bengal Medical Staff, J G Hozel, Bombay Medical Staff, A E Grant, Madras Medical Staff, P W O'Gorman, Bengal Medical Staff, H C L Arnim, Bombay Medical Staff, F C Pereira, Madras Staff, Rev T Toomey, Mr A C Curtis, Captains C De Tersey, A H Hewett, R H A, E Vaughan Hughes, R H A, H C G Taylor, R A, W H Connolly, R A, Lieuts F E G Skey, R E, C T Percival, E P England, A E Bennett, W A M Thonipson and A T Butler; 2nd Lieut G F MacMunn; Lieuts T N Dickinson, E F Hall, H D Browne, R H A, C T Caulfield, W M Grover, R H A, M H Coutenay, R H A, H H Harvest, R A, S T Chamier, R A, W S Armitage, R A, T C Thorpe, R A, E E Norris, R A, C H D Rider. R E, W S Natham, R E, C Ainslie, R E, E T F Macaulay, R E, C L Robertson, R E, and W A Liddell, R E, 2nd Lieuts H F F Harris, R H A, T B Mackintosh, R A, T K Kendall, R A, N E B Bellairs, R A, C T Stewart, R A, S Lethbridge, R A, A R Saunders, R A, A H Massie, R A, H Cobbe, R A, H Johnson, R A, C T Gunning.

From Queenstown—Surgeon Major J E Fannin, Major W L Davidson, R A, Surgeon R N Murphy, Medical Staff, Surgeon G S Thompson, Bombay Medical Staff, Lieuts E Le Mesurier, R M, L I T Campbell Johnstone, R A, T M Osborne, R A, P D Hamilton, R A, H A Cook, R A, and 2nd Lieut J E Nixon, R A.

THE ROSS-MORGAN CASE.

MR. GANTZ, Barrister-at-Law, made an application on Monday in the Court of Mr. Justice Shephard at Madras, under Section 195, of the Criminal Procedure Code, asking for the revision of sanction which had been obtained in the Court of south Malabar, permitting the prosecution of Mr. Henry Rhodes Morgan by Mr. H. T. Ross. Mr. Gantz said that the facts in connection with the application were, that Mr. Morgan had preferred a case of adultery against Mr. Ross in the High Court, and that Mr. Ross had been acquitted. After that Mr. Morgan applied for a divorce from his wife in the Court of Calicut, but did not mention the name of any co-respondent in his plaint. On this petition the District Judge referred to the Section of the Divorce Act which required the naming of a co-respondent, and Mr. Morgan subsequently entered the name of Mr. Ross, who appeared and put in his defence. Mr. Morgan, in his case again t Mr. Ross, stated that he had co-habited with his wife at Ootacamund, Coimbatore, Manantoddy, and Calicut lastly. Mr. Ross, referring to the case of Crawford vs. Crawford and Dilke, objected to being made a party in the suit, and furthermore took the objection that the Court of Calicut had no jurisdiction in the matter. Mr. Morgan, when his first petition, which was filed on the 27th of April last, was rejected, amended the same, and, in doing so, added the words "last residence being at Ootacamund." Mr. Ross thereupon petitioned for sanction to prosecute Mr. Morgan concluded by urging that Mr. Morgan had perjured himself in a verified plaint, which he must have known to be false when submitting it, and that this had been done maliciously. The sanction applied for under Section 194 of the Criminal Procedure Code was obtained, and a notice was issued to Mr. Morgan, in May last, to show cause against it. Mr. Ross asked for an adjournment, and applied for the production of the records in the case instituted against him in the Madras Police Court, which were obtained on the 27th of July last, after which Mr. Ross obtained sanction for a prosecution, Mr. Gantz said that the statements made by Mr. Morgan were not false, and were not intended maliciously, as could be clearly ascertained by a reference to the various answers which he had given in his depositions, and that what he had meant by the word co-habited had been nothing more than resided. In order to clear any doubts that there might have been on this point, Mr. Gantz referred to some portions of the depositions of Mr. as well as Mrs. Morgan proving the date of their final and more serious estrangement, Mr. Gantz moreover asked his Lordship not to overlook the circumstance that the whole of the depositions would have to be considered. The word "reside" in the Divorce Act would be found in Section 3 Clause 3 and referred to the jurisdiction of Courts. The former petition of Mr. Morgan went further in its statement that he had resided and cohabited" with his wife. Although the District Judge had set out the depositions recorded fully, he had, however, failed to mark a difference in the meaning of the two words when

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—No exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1 ; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

XMAS CARDS ! 'XMAS CARDS ! ! Our new SEASON CARDS just to hand ; and we have marked them exceptionally CHEAP, to allow no Firm to Compete in price, from ONE PICE each.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

HOMEWARD BOUND PASSENGERS will find every Requisite at our Establishment at a Moderate Cost. Deck Chairs from Rs. 4-8.
THORPE. & Co.
Rampart Row, Bombay.

FOOD FOR INFANTS.—Mellin's food Re. 1-8 per large bottle. As 15 for small, Nestlé's milk food Re. 1, Benger's food Rs. 1-3, Brown and Polson's corn flour As. 10.—WRIGHT and Co., Mint Road, Fort.

INDIAN POSTAL STAMPS used, CARDS, ENVELOPS especially from native states bought.—WATSON Hotel, Room 26.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION. —A meeting of the Corporation, as already advertised, will be held THIS DAY, THURSDAY, 25th inst., at 3 p.m.

FINAL VERDICT, (by a Gentleman who had passed fully 5 hours with the Bohemian Musicians—Grand Hotel). Well, there was more to divert me than I expected.

IS Marriage a failure ? They say, it is ! Then, our rejected Bachelorwallas are recommended to go to the Grand Hotel to Soothe their trouble minds. With the Sweet Strains of the Bohemian Music.

WANTED.—A HEAD CLERK for the Office of Mill Agents, must be well conversant with Mill Accounts. Apply, stating terms and with testimonials, to "M. C.," care of this paper.

A MANCHESTER GENTLEMAN wishes an Engagement in a Mercantile Firm, has a fair knowledge of Piece-Goods, and Bazaar Work, good references. Address "G. E. D.," care of this paper.

DOCTOR PAOLO MERLO has removed from No. 43, Hornby Row, to No. 17, Tamarind Lane, close to the Cathedral.

TEMPLE BAR HOTEL, Rampart Row, Bombay. Terms per diem, Rs. 4. Breakfast and Tiffin, Re. 1 each ; Dinner, Rs. 2.

POONA HOTEL, POONA, is a First-Class Upper-storied Hotel, in Poona. It is most centrally situated and affords all the Comforts of a House. Rooms bright and airy. Each family has a separate Sitting Room. TERMS MODERATE.

NOTICE.—PHIPSON & Co., have now received Fresh Shipments of GRIFFIN'S SPARKLING ALE and ANGLO-BAVARIAN PALE ALE.

JOHN MAHOMED'S NEW SUMMER TWEEDS, perfect fit, Guaranteed and Prices most Moderate for Ready Money, 16, Medow Street, Bombay.

REVENUE ENHANCEMENTS.—By W. WEDDERBURN, Bombay Civil Service. Price annas 8 ; postage free.

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FOR SALE, a consignment of GOOD MACHINE BLACK PRINTING INK, in 50 lb. drums, English Manufacture. For price, &c., apply to "X.," at this office.

CYCLOSTYLES (Gerstetner's patent). Prints on a slab 8½ inches by 6 inches. Very useful for printing circulars, etc. Price, Rs. 15. To be had at the *Gazette* Office.

WHERE can you buy a watch worth the money you spend ? A single trial will convince that such an establishment is KANNY & Cos., 56 Meadows Street.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1888. With photographs of Kattywar Princes. Cloth bound. Rs. 5 postage, 4 annas.

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ICE-CREAM FREEZERS.—The best make, direct from the White Mountain Freezer Co. Sole Importers, H. Ballantine & Co. Special smallest size exported, Rs. 4 each.

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AIR-TIGHT UNIFORM CASES, with partition for Sword and Helmet, Infantry 40 in long; Cavalry 43 in.; also Air-tight Japanned Boxes, Ladies' Dress Boxes, &c., &c. BADHAM, PILE & Co., Limited.

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THE CHEAPEST and best SAFETY BICYCLE in the market, handsomely finished in black enamel, with nickel plated parts, Rs. 225 only. The best Machine for India. Light, safe, and fast, holds the world's records.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., opposite Clock Tower, Bombay.

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100 HORSES LANDED LAST MONTH, FROM AUSTRALIA,
imported by C. G. BALDOCK,
consisting of splendid carriage pairs, broken to harness weight carrying cobs, first-class hacks, and horses suitable for shargers.
Intending purchasers can see the horses driven or ridden.

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Can supply every requisite for the entire furnishing of Houses, and will be glad to send samples and designs free of charge.
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MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
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MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 8 A.M. TO 5 P.M.
Extracts teeth under N. O. Gas.
No. 23, RAMPART ROW.
Opposite to P. W. Department.

SURGEON-BONE SETTER,
FAKIRJI RATANJI, L. M. & S.,
TREATS cases of accidents and injuries scientifically as well as according to the approved native system.
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ARE the only Pianofortes of that name that are so favourably and widely known in India for more than 30 years. Inferior instruments have recently been introduced under a name which closely resembles theirs. Intending purchasers should therefore satisfy themselves that the name on the Piano they are getting is Schiedmayer and Soehne.

Gold Medals with HIGHEST Distinction at both the Antwerp and the London ("Inventions") Exhibitions, the only Firm of that NAME WHICH OBTAINED a Prize.

THE GRAND SQUARE PIANOFORTE Cash Rs. 720.
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Zinc lined Packing Case, Rs. 25 extra. Delivered free at any Railway Stations, Bombay or Poona.

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No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS.
A RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR BUILDERS, CONTRACTORS, AND HOUSE OWNERS.
Sale of a large quantity of building materials, consisting of iron and wooden girders, doors, windows, rafters, planks, &c. &c.
Under instructions from the Executive Engineer, Presidency, the undersigned will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 25th October, 1888, at 2 p.m., in the compound of the New Elphinstone College and General Record Rooms, near the new Secretariat, Fort, the following, viz :—Wrought iron and rolled iron girders. C. I. ornamental columns. C. I. Brackets, corrugated iron sheets, angle and T. iron, Flat Bars, W. I. Rail pieces, double crab winches, treble and snatch blocks, hammers, ice chain, manilla rope, teak beams, teak spars, round posts, rafters, teak battens, teak pieces teak semi-circular arches and centres, teak frame work for record shelves, teak wire frames, tosar bamboos, planks, teak doors, windows and gate shutters, venicened and glazed shutters, trellis gate shutters, asphalt, Pore-Buader stone bases, columns and capitals, blocks and slabs, blue and Coorla stone blocks, Coorla khandkees, flag stones, mortar mills, earthenware glazed pipes, fire bricks, country tiles, iron empty oil drums, empty casks, coir string, glass pieces, lead sheeting, &c., &c., &c.

SALE OF THE BOMBAY SAW MILLS COMPANY, (In Liquidation).
MESSRS. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., have instructions to put up for sale by Public Auction, at the premises on THURSDAY, the 8th November, 1888, at 3 p.m., the whole of the leasehold land, situate at Tank Bunder, saw mills, buildings, engines, machinery, plant, &c., and the good will of the above Company.
The property will be put up by order of the Court at an upset price of Rs. 3,00,000 (3 lakhs). The property is most favourably situated at Tank Bunder, possessing a harbour frontage, which affords every facility for importing and storing timber.
Arrangements will be made for intending purchasers to view the property and machinery on application to the undersigned, who will also give full information on application being made to them.
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Payne, Gilbert, and Sayani.
Catalogues are published.
MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.
Bombay, October 25, 1888.

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41, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.
ON COMMISSION SALE.
Retailed at Wholesale price.
COOKING STOVES, COOKING STOVES.
For Wood or Coal Fuel.
"ADRESS," "VICTORESS," "FORTESS."
This admirable new pattern has been designed on lates improved principle specially made to suit families.
Illustrated catalogues and price list to be had on application.
WEEKLY SALE.
TO-MORROW FRIDAY, the 26th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will hold their usual auction sale at their rooms—
On account of whom it may concern.
An invoice of handsome Marble clocks and timepieces, suitable for halls and drawing-rooms.
An invoice of Austrian bentwood furniture, containing arm and without arm chairs, rocking and folding chairs, sofas, &c.
2 cases bevelled glass mirrors.
5 cwts. extracted honey in 56 lbs. tins, 28s, 2 lbs, tins do.
1 case perambulators single.
1 case Kennery birds' cages.
40 pieces broad cloth.
SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.
Bombay October 24, 1888.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESADY EVENING, OCT. 24.

AT last evening's quotation of 43⅜d., Silver had further advanced in London ¼d. per oz., and Rupee Securities, following the metal moved up ½ per cent. in both denominations, say to £67⅞ and £71⅞, respectively. Three lakhs of Council Bills on Bombay were placed at 1s. 4 9-16d. or 1-16d. above the higher rate obtained for the extra allotments on Calcutta on Monday. Consols were ⅛ per cent. lower at 97⅜, although the Market rate of Discount on short London Bills was down ¼ per cent., making it 3 per cent. Indian Sterling Loan was again ¼ per cent. higher at 106. The Exchange Banks buying rate on India at 30 days' sight had been put up 1-16d. say to 1s. 4¼d. per rupee. Three per cent. French Rentes were unchanged in Paris at 82½

Wheat continued dull, but the only further change in the quotations wired by Reuter is a decline of 2d. per cental in the spot price of Soft White No. 2 in Liverpool. In Mincing Lane, Linseed and Rapeseed were unaltered in position and value ; but Poppyseed was 6d. per quarter higher *via* the Cape. Coffee was easier, and 1s. to 2s. per cwt. cheaper at 92s. all round.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet yester day after a comparatively small day's buisness, the sales having reached only 8,000 bales, inclusive of 1,000 Surats, the market for these being called steady. The day's Imports were the heaviest of the season, so far, at 23,000 bales. Spot prices were quite unchanged ; but American arrivals were 1-64d. higher for October-November deliveries, and 1-32d. up in all other positions, excepting December-January, for which the advance was 1-32d. The Manchester Market was firm, but prices were unaltered.

Prices in New York still remained at last Friday's quotations of 9¾ cents for Spot Mid-Uplands, and 9·77 cents for January Futures. Yesterday's Receipts at the U. S. Ports at 59,000 bales were considerably heavier than on the corresponding day in either of the two preceding years, bringing the total for comparison to the following figures :—

	1888.	1887.	1886.
Tuesday's Receipts...	59,000	50,000	45,000
Three days' do ...	146,000	156,000	139,000
Since 1st Sept. ...	1,157,000	1,608,000	1,221,000

Here the arrival market continues to droop, and rates for contracts in new Cotton are again generally Re 1 per candy lower. We hear of some "Good" Broach having been sold for March delivery at Rs. 238 by Europeans, and there have since been many sellers, but no buyers at the rate, Rs. 236-7 being now the quotation. "Good" and "Fully Good" Bengals have been booked for January, between dealers, at Rs. 276 and Rs. 286, respectively, "Fine" being quoted at Rs. 295. We hear of nothing fresh passing in new Bhownugger or Julgaum, but there have been sellers of the former, for May, at Rs. 209 ; and Rs. 203-4 is named for the latter for March. Two small lots of Wadwan at Rs. 205, and Compta at Rs. 175 comprise all the business in old stuff reported.

WHEAT.—The continued dull accounts from Mark Lane keep export demand here at a very low level, and few transactions have taken place again to-day. Prices, however, do not give way, and the market is rather steady than otherwise at yesterday's quotations.

SEEDS have been neglected to a great extent, and only a small business in *Linseed* and *Rapeseed* has been done ; but prices are unchanged all round, and the tone was steady at closing.

The Receipts of produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows :—

Cotton	53 bales.
Wheat	20,514 cwt.
Linseed	7,143 "
Rapeseed	3,692 "
Gingelly	1,673 "

FREIGHTS are firm with rates still tending upwards. The City of Canterbury (s), for early next month's loading, has engaged Wheat at 27s. 6d. per ton, and the Recta (s) has been fixed for one port, under open charter, for December loading, at 26s. 3d. per ton. Relets in the Rubattino steamer of the 1st December have been done at Rs. 16⅝ for Wheat, with option of shipping cotton at Rs. 18¾ per ton.

EXCHANGE.—In sympathy with the telegraphic news regarding Silver and Council Bills as chronicled above, our market was firmer here again this morning, and ready Bank Wire Transfer was sold at 1s. 4 9-16d. ; January-March, 1s. 4 17-32d. ; and April-June, at 1s. 4½d. Some private Telegraphic was also done at 1s. 4 19-32d., and the same class of Demand, at 1s. 4⅝d. The amount of private Paper offering has been somewhat limited ; we hear, however, of sales of 3 months' sight Credits for this year, at 1s. 4 25-32d. ; for January-February delivery at 1s. 4⅜d. ; and April, at 1s. 4 23-32d., though at closing forward rates were slightly easier ; 1s. 4 23-32d. being quoted for March-May, and 1s. 4 11-16d. possibly double for May. The market closed quiet but steady with the usual Wednesday afternoon indifference to business apparent at :—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 4 9-16d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 4 17-32d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 4 11-16d.	"
Credits do.	1s. 4 25-32d.	"
Francs do.	1·77½	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER, strengthened by advices from home, opened firm, and 99¼ for Fours for cash ; 99 1-16 for the coming account ; and 99 1-16 for the end of November, were named for a time ; but on Calcutta telegrams quoting 98⅝, our rates fell 1-16 for money and November, and closed at a further decline of 1-16 per cent. The other Paper is quoted at 104 nominal.

SHARES.—The depression which has lately been noticeable in Mill scrip has this afternoon become a state of panic. The shares which are most generally the medium of speculation have generally declined most ; but the prices of all are in favour of buyers. Oriental Mill shares which were yesterday Rs. 440, are now Rs. 425 ; Manockji Petit have declined from Rs. 1,190 to 1,155 ; Queen from Rs. 1,165 to Rs. 950 ; and Luckmidas Khimji from Rs. 970 to Rs. 910 per share.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	13 pct.	883½
Bank of Bengal	149,000	500	all	10 do.	1,000
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	14 do.	625
EXCHANGE BANK.					
Agra Bank	10,000	£	£	6 do.	120
Hong. and Shang. Banking Co poration	60,000	100	all	17½ do.	£19
National Bank of India	87,320	$135	$50	5 pct.	135

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. R. 5 per cent. Stock	-	£10	...	-	...
B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent.	-	£100	...	..	..

PRESS COMPANIES

Akbar Cotton	200	1,250	1,250	Rs. 75		1 190
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	50	Rs.		410
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	100	1,100	1,10	Rs. 10		840
Apollo Press Co (small shares)	750	400	40	Rs. 10		240
Bellary	600	1,000	1,00	Rs. 10		215
Bevel's Cawnpore P. Co., Ld	0	20	20	Rs.		10
Bombay Cotton Press.	100	12	12.	Rs. 20		130
Colaba Press Co.	0	1,38	1,38	Rs.		600
East India Press Co.	0	1,00	1,00	Rs. 13		1,175
English Press & Mfg. Co., Ld.	400	0 25	...			265
Fort Press Co.	15	8,50	8 50	Rs. 10		1,30 xd
French Press Co.	90	5 0	50	Rs. 8		510
Harvey & Sabapathy Co., Ld.	450	80	8	Rs. 8		40
Khamgaum Cotton Press Co.	240	450	all	Rs.		240
Manmar Manfg. Co	1,000	250	25	Rs. 2		187½ xd
Mercantile Press	1,600	125	12	Rs.		62½
Mofussil Co.	2,125	400	40	Rs. 2		370
New Bezar Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,250	500	50	Rs. 35		530 xd 500 xd
New Indian Press	4,000	12	12	Rs. 1		80
Prince of W. Press	600	50	10	Rs.		277½
Sabapathy Press Co. Ld., (Bellary.)	500	50	50	Rs. 10		320
Sind Press Co.	400	2,00	70	Rs. 50		440
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.	100	1,00	1,00	Rs. 2		455
Sassoon Press Co.	500	600	60	2		4 0
Vellard Press Co.	600	1,00	1,00	Rs.		1,225 550
						650

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES ; THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

FARMER—October 15, at Jullundur, the wife of C A Farmer, of a daughter.
MACINNES—October 21, at Jeypur, the wife of the Rev John MacInnes, M.A., of a daughter.
MARSHALL—October 18, at Darjeeling, the wife of C W Marshall, of Berhampore Bengal, of a son.
WEBB—October 20, at 2, Russell Street, Calcutta, the wife of W Trego Webb, Bengal Education Department, of a son.
YOUNG—October 19, at Lahore, the wife of Barclay Hughes Young, P W D, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

FROOM—STALLARD—October 16, at Calcutta, Frederick Froom, of Sahebgunge, E I R, to Lilly, youngest daughter of Mrs Stallard, late of Melbourne, Australia.

DEATHS.

CHAPMAN—October 21, at Lucknow, Charles Chapman, Esq. Deputy Commissioner, Partabgarh, aged 49 years.
GRANT—October 12, at Nedean, Western Dooars, suddenly, the infant daughter of John Grant, aged 4 months and 6 days.
HENNESSY—October 19, at Springside, Kurseong, from the effects of a fall from his pony, James Bowman, the beloved and only child of George Thomas Hennessy, (of Muttrapore, Maldah), and Ada Gertrude, his wife, aged 5 years and 1 day.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1888.

THE address which the Dewan of Mysore gave at the annual meeting of the Representative Assembly of that State last week claims notice not only as a most interesting record of the prosperity of a progressive State, but as an illustration of the way in which a Government which has not thought much of national congresses or of kindred institutions does continue, notwithstanding, to keep in very close and constant contact with its subjects. Once again the accomplished and liberal-minded Dewan of Mysore has had to lay before his countrymen a prosperity Budget. Last year's revenue was the highest that the State had ever experienced, and 1887-8 has yielded even larger results, the total yield being 129¾ lakhs, or abut two and quarter lakhs in excess of the previous year. This persistent beating of the record is remarkable, and the Maharajah's neighbours can wish him nothing better than that it may never cease. There seems, moreover, a solid basis of prosperity in the State for these fortunate budgets to rest upon. When the Dewan has to account for the large growth in the excise revenue—from 11¾ to nearly 15 lakhs—he has to point not only to an increase in the rates of duty incidental to a recent re-construction of the Abkari arrangements, but to the general prosperity of the country. Seasons have been favourable, crops have been abundant, and wages have risen all over the country. This, indeed, threatens in at least one direction to be a source of inconvenience. Mysore is anxiously pushing on its railway works, and the question whether they will be completed within the time desired is very much dependent upon the labour supply of the country, which a brisk demand has made scarce and dear. The circumstances of the State are in this respect exceptional. The extensive exploitation of the gold mines of Mysore, the large railway enterprises which have been embarked in, and the increasing appropriations for public works, have created such a demand for labour that there has been a large importation from outside the State. The fact claims attention at many points in the Dewan's survey of the situation. Thus under the head of forests he remarks that fuel supply threatens to be the great problem of the future, since the railway extension, the advancing gold mining industry, the cotton and woollen mills at Bangalore, and a rising population with expanding cultivation, tend to enormously increase the demand for fuel and to diminish the sources of its supply. The only discouraging consideration which this account of the situation involves is that part at least of the demand which has forced up wages and prices and contributed to present prosperity is temporary, and may be precarious. A contraction of the gold enterprise of the State and the cessation of railway works would reduce the rate of wages, and might affect some departments of the revenue. But in the main channels of revenue the flow is increasing at a steady pace, which nothing but a famine, of which there are at present no apprehensions, could seriously interrupt. The State has now become free of the burden of debt which the famine of 1876-77 imposed upon it, and it would meet another difficulty of the same kind under conditions infinitely more favourable than those which obtained before. The improved communication by railway and road, the large extension of irrigation, and the liberal expenditure in reconstructing old tanks, as well as the generally improved condition of the people, enable the Maharajah and his advisers to contemplate the adverse chances of the near future with a confidence unknown in former days.

The details of the land revenue, though the total shows a reduction of two lakhs and-a-quarter upon that of last year, confirm the general impression of prosperity that is given by the revenue returns as a whole. There are five lakhs less than last year set down to arrears, while three lakhs more were collected on account of the current revenue than in 1886-7. For several years after the famine the shadow of that distressful episode lay across the Mysore balance-sheet, and though in 1886 the Maharajah's Government congratulated themselves upon being completely recovered from the effects of the famine, we seem still to see the traces of it in the large amount of arrears—nearly eighteen lakhs—which remained for collection in 1886-7. The subsequent reduction of arrears to thirteen lakhs seems to mark a return to normal conditions. The Dewan accounts to the Mysore Representative Assembly for the present satisfactory condition of the land revenue by the large extension of cultivation in all parts of the province under the influence of improved irrigation on every side, improved communication by means of the railway and new roads, and the beneficial operation of the Revenue settlement now approaching completion. The expenditure of the year shows increases in many departments. The Maharajah was on tour in western and northern India last cold season, and as he moved about the country with a good deal of state the accounts have to be debited with some sixty-three thousand rupees on account of the tour, which, however, represents only half the expediture. Another special charge was the half lakh which the Maharajah gave to the Indian and Colonial Institute. Three lakhs additional was spent in public works, bringing up the outlay in that Department to 15¾ lakhs. Here the outlay of the State is increasingly and creditably liberal. Some other of the great feudatory Chiefs of India may with advantage to their States take note of the fact that while the Maharaja of Mysore spends little more than seven lakhs upon his military establishment, he proposes in the current year making an outlay of twenty lakhs upon public works, exclusive of the sum allotted for interest on the railway expenditure now being incurred. In accordance with the fixed policy of the Mysore Durbar the most important part of the public works grant will be laid out in irrigation. The irrigation expenditure of the State has progressed from three-and-a-quarter lakhs six years ago to over seven lakhs last year, and if the Government can get over the labour difficulty which threatens them, they hope to spend nine-and-a-half lakhs for the same purpose in the current year. Besides this, as we understand, about two lakhs from the provincial irrigation fund will also be available. Seeing how specially dependent Mysore is upon irrigation no more suitable appropriation of the resources of the State could have been made. The irrigation operations of the Government are of special interest because of the recent introduction of a method by which the ryots are looked to to provide the labour upon tanks which bring in a revenue of not more than Rs. 300 a month. In criticising the scheme a year ago we expressed doubt whether a system that had in it so much that resembled the *corvée* could be introduced without difficulty in British territory. Mr. Sheshadri's account of the working of the experiment shows that in native States too the cultivators are sometimes reluctant to give what they deem forced labour. In some of the Mysore districts the ryots showed opposition to the scheme, and the conciliatory attitude of the district officials has not yet won them over. Elsewhere, however, the method has worked admirably, and tanks have been restored which, but for the work of the ryots, would have remained in disrepair.

In view of eager controversies that are in progress in India just now, it will be easily understood that there is nothing in the Dewan's address to the Mysore Representative Assembly that is more interesting than his references to the Assembly itself. Of the peculiar constitution of that body we have more than once spoken at length, and it is only necessary now to indicate the vast difference between the constitution and functions of this assembly, and those which the promoters of the National Congress gave to that institution when they endeavoured in establishing it to give organized expression to such public opinion as exists in the country. This, at least, can be said for the Mysore institution that though it conforms to none of the theories of representative government that doctrinaire politicians think it worth while to discuss, it fits in with the stage of development which the population of the State have reached, and appears fairly to satisfy their necessities. The Government insist upon an adequate property qualification, believing as the Dewan said last year that property gives stability and a due sense of responsibility in the possessor. "His Highness's object," Mr. Sheshadri explained the other day, "is that the landed interests in the country should be represented in this assembly by men possessed of high local influence, with devotion to the public good, and independence of character." The selections made thus far have not blessed Mysore with a single politician or orator, and yet the State thrives, and the Assembly in which the Maharajah takes his subjects into consultation with him, has indirectly added to the tanks and the roads and the bridges by which the produce of the country has been increased and the comfort and well-being of the inhabitants promoted. The Mysore delegates do not discuss the Budget ; they have no voting power ; they are not expected to make speeches, even if some of them are capable of doing so, for the literary classes are thinly represented there, and we believe that the lawyer caste are almost if not quite conspicuous by their absence. And yet we know of no service that the National Congress, with its bold soarings into the regions of high politics, can render to the people of India that will compare with the modest but very real utilities which appertain to this assembly of simple men, who are brought together in Mysore with no thought of planting a western tree in eastern soil, but rather with the intention of dealing with an Indian population after the traditional Indian method.

THE *Sind Gazette*, which has vigorously and fairly fought for the improvement of railway communications between Karachi and the Punjab and Western India, has returned to the subject this week, dealing mainly with the military considerations which claim an extension of communications on the western side of the frontier. On this point there has never been any lack of authoritative evidence. No one has contended that the absence of direct railway connection between Bombay and the most vitally important section of the frontier in the possible offensive-defensive operations of the future is anything short of a serious defect. Until this end of the frontier is strategically put in as good a position as the north-eastern end the scheme of frontier defences which has been pushed on so assiduously during the present Viceroy's administration will be conspicuously incomplete, and this fact is so obvious that it seems almost superfluous to cite the high authority of the late Sir Charles Macgregor and of Major Stewart, the Assistant Quarter-Master-General, in order to establish it. No one would accept the sea route from Bombay and Madras to Karachi as an adequate means of communication at a time when the presence of one or more divisions of troops on the Candahar line was a matter of emergent necessity, and perhaps Sir Charles Macgregor was right when he said that on the whole it was probable that the existing circuitous route by railway would be employed in preference to the shorter but more uncertain route by sea. There can be no finality in the present state of railway communications between Western and Southern India and the North-West Frontier, and in that view the deputation of Mr. Horace Bell on a survey of the Rajputana and Sind desert may be welcomed. All that need be insisted on, in opposition to what may be spoken of as the Karachi view of the matter, is that the question, while under survey and inquiry, should be treated as an open one. A definite committal to any particular route is premature, as for instance, to the route from Hyderabad, Sind, to the Rajputana-Malwa system *via* Pachbadra and Pali on the Jodhpore State Railway. Karachi seems to have made up its mind that this is a heaven-ordained route. This may be so, but most people would prefer to await the result of Mr. Horace Bell's survey before coming to any final conclusion concerning it. The fact that the railway is already made to Pachbadra, and that the *hiatus* which remains to be filled up is only two hundred and fifty miles, seems to us to be made a great deal too much of. The structural character of the railway already in existence has to be taken into account before it can be recognized as necessarily claiming a place in the route to be adopted. As it stands it does very well for the purposes for which it was intended. The line from Marwar Junction to Pachbadra was meant to serve the purposes of local traffic, and this it does very well indeed. But it was never meant to form a section of a trunk line, particularly of a strategic line. It was built cheaply, almost without bridges, and upon so low a level that when the few rivers which intersect it are flooded the traffic is stopped for two or three days. The question is one rather for technical than for lay criticism, but we should say that a railway thus constructed (the cost was little more than Rs. 17,000 a mile) could scarcely be included in a strategical railway, as the Government of India would require the new line to be, or in a commercial line, as the trading community of Karachi, looking for large shipments of grain from the Agra and Delhi centres, would expect. Even if the route is suitable—which we doubt, holding that military reasons would indicate Sukkur and not Hyderabad as the point of junction with the North-Western system—the line as it stands would need radical reconstruction if it were to become part of a trunk line, so that the fact that it exists should not influence the Government of India in determining the route by which the western section of the frontier should be joined with this presidency. The question should be approached with an open mind, and without too much regard to the purely local fact that a line already exists which might possibly take its place in the larger project which must some day be accomplished.

THE part which is being played by the British Consulate-General in Zanzibar politics in these unsettled times has lately been criticized with a freedom which takes insufficient account, we think, of the fact that though Colonel Euan Smith has not yet had the opportunity to acquire the personal influence that was wielded by Sir John Kirke, he is still a man of capacity and diligence who is not likely to let British interests shift for themselves. These are trying times on the East African Coast, and it is only fair that the Consul-General's difficulties should be adequately appreciated, as indeed they have been by one of the correspondents whose information we published to-day. We are bound nevertheless to say that Colonel Smith's way of dealing with British Indian subjects in Zanzibar has for some time past been the subject of remark, and that information which reaches us on excellent and disinterested authority represents that portion of the community over whose interests he has to watch as highly dissatisfied at the treatment they meet with from the Consulate. We are reluctant to believe all that we hear of the want of courtesy and the injudicious exercise of authority which are said to characterize the intercourse between the British representative and British subjects in Zanzibar, for an officer of the standing and reputation of Colonel Euan Smith, whose political training too cannot be free from the influence of such a courtly diplomatist as was the late Sir Bartle Frere, could scarcely be as guilty of such high-handedness as some of the reports that reach us testify to. But we are equally reluctant to ignore complaints which come to us with so good a general authentication as that which attaches to the complaints that have reached us for some weeks past from more than one source. Not only, are we told, are private merchants' carriages, and other articles of domestic comfort laid under what was known in the India of the Rajahs as *veth* or forced labour, but the plenary powers vested in the executive of the Consulate are said to be utilized informally so as to increase the "aggregate of human comfort" within the official domicile. We have heard, too, instances of omission to render salaams, or neglecting to make way for the official carriage on the public roads, being met with a sentence to do diurnal homage at the consulate for a month. And the "worst of it all is," as tersely put by one informant, that these official freaks have proved contagious. Even a gentleman nearly allied—at least in official relationship—with the Consulate, and who up till recently enjoyed the esteem of everybody, is said to have sent a Khoja merchant's coachman to the other Jehus of the British colony with the command that they should always salute his carriage respectfully if met with on the road side, and drive their gharries very slowly until his own had passed. This is not so bad as the invasions of the zenanas and the mosques, by which the Germans have inaugurated their colonizing enterprise in those parts, but we cannot be altogether proud of this way of upholding the prestige of the British Consulate. At all events, the protection which the Consulate affords should not be accompanied by incidents which detract from the sense of enjoyment of British citizenship.

THE name of Senhor Jose Maria Texeira Guimaraes, ex-Chief Secretary to the Goa Government, is mentioned in connection with the vacant Governorship of Lourenco Marques.

THE following information received from the Collector of Salt and Revenue, Bombay, is published by the Marine Department for general information :—Buoys were put down in position at Alibag on the 27th Sept. ; Bankot inner and out buoys, 27th Sept. ; Johnstone Castle Buoy, 24th Sept. ; Malwan Harbour Buoys, 24th and 25th Sept. The outer Rock Buoy, 30th Sept. ; Ambulgad Reef Buoy, 3rd Oct. ; and Anjanwel Buoy, 3rd Oct.

THE *Broad Arrow* says, that no less than six Majors of the Royal Horse Artillery are likely to be promoted before the end of the year. Four of these battery commands are held by officers of the Royal (late Bengal) Artillery. As it is, we believe, intended

TELEGRAMS

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

LONDON, Oct. 23.

The following is the result of the race for the Cambridgeshire Stakes run this day :—

Veracity 1
Cactus 2
Bismarck 3

THE PARNELL COMMISSION.

LONDON, Oct. 24.

Sir Richard Webster, in continuation of his address, traced the connection that existed between the leaders of the Land League and those who incited outrage in Ireland and America. He then cited letters showing that the League had rewarded persons who had been wounded in its service, and promised to mention the names of those who had furnished Mr. Parnell's letters to the *Times* and the price that was paid for them.

JUDICIAL APPOINTMENT.

Mr. Garudas Bannerjee has been appointed a Judge of the High Court, Calcutta.

THE CZAR AND THE TURCOMANS.

ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 23.

His Imperial Majesty the Czar promised the deputation of Merv Turcomans he received at Baku that he would visit their country.

FRENCH ARMAMENTS.

PARIS, Oct. 23.

M. de Freycinet has reported to the Budget Committee that one milliard is required to complete the defences of the Eastern frontier of France.

THE VICEROY'S LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Oct. 24.

At the meeting of the Legislative Council to-morrow, the following Bills will be passed :—A Bill to amend the Punjab Courts Act 1884 ; a Bill to make further provision for administration of the late King of Oudh's estate ; a Bill to supplement the provisions of the Upper Burma Laws Act 1886, with respect to the Shan States ; a Bill to repeal certain enactments relating to the purchase of Regimental necessaries from soldiers.

The following Bills will be introduced :—A Bill to consolidate, amend, and add to the Law relating to Railways in India ; a Bill to provide for the appointment of the Financial Commissioner for Burma ; and define his functions ; a Bill to amend the Burma Municipal Act 1884 ; a Bill for the establishment of a village system, and to amend the law relating to Rural Police in Lower Burma.

LADY DUFFERIN'S FUND.

After laying the foundation-stone of the Lady Aitchison Hospital at Lahore, Lady Dufferin will on the 20th November, lay the foundation-stone of a Lying-in-Hospital at Agra, and on the 5th December the foundation-stone of the new Lady Dufferin's Zenana Hospital at Calcutta.

Some thousands of copies of Lady Dufferin's pamphlet on the work of the Fund will shortly be published both in English and Urdu.

Lady Lansdowne takes over the Presidentship of the Fund on Lady Dufferin's departure, and there will be a balance of Rs. 30,000 in hand at the close of this year, besides the capital. Two new lady doctors will shortly arrive in India.

THE MADRAS COUNCIL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Oct. 24.

Colonel Hasted, Secretary to Government in the Public Works Department, having retired, has resigned his seat in the Council. The vacancy in the Council caused by the departure of Mr. Turnbull is to be filled by Mr. Boyson. Messrs. Price, Grose, and Bashyan Iyengar are appointed members of Council.

INTERMEDIATE CARRIAGES.

I hear on good authority that the Railway Conference has decided to abolish the Intermediate Class, which has been tried on three or four lines, generally with unsatisfactory results.

OBITUARY.

The Rev. Urban Stein, vicar of Mangalore Cathedral, also Mr. Justice Narayana Pillai of Travancore.

THE HAZARA FIELD FORCE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Oct. 24.

Yesterday, General McQueen reconnoitred to the top of the Shee Bora spur. The Barari Sayad jirga came in, but two principal men only sent relatives. The chief men were sent for, and punitive measures were postponed for twenty-four hours.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 24.

The special correspondent of the *Pioneer* telegraphs as follows :—

Colonel Crookshank has been detained at Hurripore, dangerous hæmorrhage from his wound having come on. Drs. Fawcett and Roberts were telegraphed for, and are now with him. The bleeding is stopped, and it is hoped he will now go on well. The Black Mountain business is to be carried out thoroughly. Sanction has been given to General McQueen to proceed to Thakot exploring the whole district, and to return if that is decided to be advisable by way of the Allai country which lies to the north-east of Thakot beyond the Black Mountain proper.

INDIAN TEAS IN AMERICA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Oct 24.

A scheme is now on foot for opening up the American Market for the sale of Indian tea. A sub-committee of the Indian Tea Districts Association in London observe that a most promising plan for carrying the object into effect is by establishing retail shops in large towns for the sale of blends of Indian teas in packets and also tea in cup. A limited liability company will be formed with a board of director's composed of gentlemen with experience and interested in tea. Subscriptions to the company to be in money or tea, the latter being convertible into paid-up shares at option of subscriber or their value refunded at option of subscriber. A working capital of £40,000 would be ample for a start. The prospectus goes on to say that the increased production of Indian and Ceylon tea will lead to a serious fall of prices, and among the new markets where they are to find an outlet, America stands open ; in fact, almost untouched.

THE CRAWFORD COMMISSION.

HE SINDEKAR CASE.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Oct. 24.

It was understood that to-day what is known as the Sindekar case would be forthwith proceeded with, but when the Commission assembled again the hon. the Advocate-General said that he had one or two general remarks to make before proceeding with it. He then referred to the circumstances attending Mr. Crawford's flight from Poona in disguise, and his attempt to leave the country under an assumed name. He said Mr. Crawford explained his conduct on this occasion by saying, when under cross-examination in the proceedings against Hanmantrao, he was at that time in such a state of mind that he was not responsible for his actions. Now, the hon. the Advocate-General remarked when a person ran away immediately on an accusation being brought against him, his conduct was generally considered to be an indication of guilt unless he gave some satisfactory explanation.

Having proceeded thus far the learned counsel brought his general remarks to a close, and then proceeded to address the court with regard to the case which has reference to the transfer and cancellation of transfer of the mamlatdar Sindekar, which he dealt with at great length. In so doing Mr. Latham remarked that during Mr. Crawford's *regime* nine of Sindekar's juniors had passed over his head.

Mr. Latham informed the Commissioners that Pitamber Joshi, who was not forthcoming during the proceedings against Hanmantrao, would give important evidence before the Commission in support of charges in the Sindekar case, and the learned counsel pointed to a remarkable fact that about the time Sindekar had paid Rs. 2,000, a like sum was credited to Mr. Crawford's account in the French bank. The evidence which would be adduced of the payment of Rs. 2,000 to Hanmantrao was incontrovertible and curious coincidences, and the surrounding circumstances connected Mr. Crawford with the receipt of the money. There were, however, instances in which direct evidence would be forthcoming of payment of bribes to Mr. Crawford himself. There were also cases in which, if the evidence he expected to bring before the court was true, Mr. Crawford had demanded money. The connection which the prosecution proposed to establish was varying in degree in different cases, but to form a correct appreciation of the evidence the Commissioners would have to consider the case of the prosecution as a whole.

Sindekar, the mamlatdar, whose remarkable story formed one of the charges on which Hanmantrao was convicted, was then placed in the witness-box and examined by Mr. Jardine, his evidence being substantially the same as that given in Hanmantrao's case.

The Commission will meet again to-morrow.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE TROOPING SERVICE.

ISMAILIA, Oct. 23.

The Indian troopship Serapis has passed the Canal, outward bound to Bombay.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, Oct. 23.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Alpine arrived here this morning.

PLYMOUTH, Oct. 23.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Cathay arrived here this morning.

MARSEILLES, Oct. 24.

The Anchor Line Arabia arrived here from Bombay yesterday.

SUEZ, Oct. 23.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Malwa arrived here from Colombo this morning.

COLOMBO, Oct. 24.

The mail steamer Chusan, from Calcutta, arrived here to-day.

TRINCOMALI, Oct. 24.

H. M. S. Reindur, from Colombo, arrived here last night.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Oct. 23.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats steady.

Good Fair Dhollera	4⅜
The Manchester Market has been firm.	
7lb. Shirtings	5-2
8¼ lb. "	6-2
40's Mule Twist	0-9¼
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight	1s. 4⅛d.
2½ per cent. Consols for account	97⅛
3 per cent. French Rentes	82½
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	67⅞
4½ per cent. "	71⅛
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	106
Bar Silver	43⅜

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(OCTOBER 24.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

Banjowajee and Port Darwin cables interrupted.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY NIGHT, Oct. 23.

10 p.m. ... 80 8

WEDNESDAY, Oct. 24.

6 a.m.	77·5
10 a.m.	83·3
2 p.m.	90·1
4 p.m.	88·0

It appears to be the practice of the National Provincial Bank of England to bind its clerks under a penalty of £1,000 not to accept employment from any other bank within 20 miles of the locality where they have been in the service of the National Provincial for two years after leaving their service. That is a very unusual condition of service, so far as banks are concerned, but Mr. Justice Butt's interpretation of the contract is much more harsh. A clerk took service in another bank within the prescribed time, and offered to pay the fine of £1,000. But this did not satisfy his late employers, who moved the Court to restrain him, and actually got an injunction from Mr. Justice Butt. From this it would appear that in the opinion of this judge no clerk who has served in the National Provincial may, even though he pay the fine of £1,000, serve in another bank within twenty miles of the old bank for two years.

The Madrid correspondent of the *Daily News* telegraphs that on appeal the Supreme Court of Madrid has confirmed the decision of a provincial tribunal condemning a Spanish Protestant to five days' imprisonment with a fine of a pound and costs, for having persisted in remaining with his hat on when he met a Catholic procession. The act, the court decided, must be considered as an offence against the religious feelings of those who belong to the Catholic religion.

THE PRESENT SITUATION ON THE ZANZIBAR COAST.

We give below a long extract from a letter of a well informed correspondent received with the last mails from Zanzibar, which, apart from the interesting narrative it gives of the present critical situation of affairs in that part of the world, is valuable as supplementing and bearing out in main particulars the account which we published in our issue of last Monday :—

I will now call your attention to the very important events which concern us day after day. I give below the copy of a circular issued by the Consul-General recently.

To,—All Indian subjects resident on the main land and others under British Protection.

"Be it known that from the 16th August next, the German East African Company will take over the administration of that part of his Highness the Sultan of Zanzibar's dominions which is known as the Mrima, south of the river Umba. The officials of that Company will collect the customs, and generally administer the country. Now, this is to inform all British subjects that there is no cause for alarm or disquietude in this new arrangement which the Sultan has concluded with this company. The status and position of all British subjects will remain unaltered. Their treaty rights and privileges will not be interfered with in any way. There is nothing to cause them fear. All British subjects are enjoined to assist by every legitimate means in their power the officials of the German Company in rightly and justly administering the country.

C. B. EUAN-SMITH, Colonel,

H. B. M.'s Agent and Consul-General, Zanzibar.

It will be seen from this circular that the Germans took possession of the Sultan's dominions last August from Lindi, Majaoo, and Kilma on the south to Bagamoya, Pangani, Fanga, and Wanga on the north. Kilma and Bagamoga are the two most important places on the mainland where a large number of Indian merchants have settled for years past. Bagamoya is only twenty-five miles distant by sea from the town and island of Zanzibar where the Consul-General and the British Indian colony reside. There are there about 150 Indian merchants' houses, mainly composed of Khojas and Bhattias, who number about 1,000. The main trade of this coast is in the hands of British subjects, who send large caravans into the interior, laden with piece-goods which are exchanged for ivory tusks. Of this valuable article Bagamoga imports in this way every year 2,000 frasalas, a frasala being equal to one and a quarter Bombay maund. In all these commercial dealings the British traders have to deal with the Arabs very largely on credit, and stake large sums of money on their venture. The main produce exported from Kilma is also ivory, as well as gum, copal, and rubber. Up till last August the *walis* or officers of the Sultan were generally administering the country, and the British subjects had all to come down to Zanzibar to the English Court for the disposal of both civil and criminal matters in which they were interested.

The Germans have been extending their influence with the Sultan of late years. They have, as you are aware, succeeded in obtaining from his Highness the right of collecting customs duties on the abovementioned coast, and of performing other administrative functions in return for the payment of an annual sum. It was under this arrangement that the Germans at the outset of their career sent out their agents to different important places with instructions to hoist the German flag, which was the beginning of the disturbance that has assumed such an unpleasant aspect to-day. The black people of the interior objected to the German banner waving over them, and after a good deal of excitement had been caused, the point was temporarily settled by an agreement to hoist the Zanzibar and the German flags side by side. This was, however, a very fleeting cessation of the difficulties, for the aborigines from the interior congregated in large numbers at Pangany, and protested against the adjudication of their disputes by German courts or being at all in any sense governed by the Germans. There were only a couple of Germans on the spot who, suspecting that the *wali* was at the bottom of the affair, sent for one of their men-of-war. When the soldiers landed they misbehaved themselves, going to the extent of taking indecent liberties with ladies of Arab families, and even invading a mosque. This made the natives furious, and brought on a *melée*, resulting in about four Germans being made prisoners and put in chains. Even General Matthews, of the Sultan's Army, who was sent with overtures of peace, met with a rough reception, being told to leave at once, which he had to do. The black people have not yet given up the place, and seem determined to fight to the last. Our own missionaries, near Pangany, of whom there are sixteen or seventeen, are scarcely regarded as safe, for the natives have refused to allow them to leave the place, and their ultimate fate will depend upon the result of the present disturbance.

The effect of all this excitement on the trade of Bagamoya especially is most disastrous. The natives from the interior at this part of the country had challenged the Germans to fight, and a conflict actually took place, in which some Germans were wounded, while more than a hundred black people and two Indians were killed. Under the advice of British authorities the Indian merchants have evacuated the place, so that no less than a thousand of them have come to Zanzibar for protection. Their loss is enormous. On the one hand it is believed that the Germans will shortly bombard Bagamoya, and on the other it is feared the natives will set fire to the place, although they are at present remaining inland, being frightened at the sight of a man-of-war which is in the harbour. A mile or two distant from the town there is a large French missionary establishment, and although the fraternity are at present safe from attack, they being reputed to be unfriendly to the German nation, still as in the distraction of the hour the blacks are furious against the whites generally, whom they call "Quaffirs," there is no saying how soon the French may lose their immunity. It is rumoured that the Indian merchants are going to complain against the British authorities with regard to their lukewarm zeal for the safety of British subjects, the impression being that our Government being pledged to give moral support to the Germans, they are not very mindful of the interests of their subjects, who, by the way are the worst sufferers.

At Kilma, which is about a thirty hours' voyage from Zanzibar, the aborigines have shown unmistakable hatred against the Germans by killing the two representatives on the spot of the East African Company, nor do they allow any white man to land on that part of the coast. The efforts of the Sultan to pacify them have been rejected, the only terms on which they would hold peace being (1) That the German flag should not hoisted ; (2). That there should be no administrative function performed by the Germans save the collection of customs dues ; 3. That no white persons should reside on the coast.

Thus all along the coast there is intense excitement, and in Zanzibar itself people do not feel secure of their lives and property. If the Germans begin a war and bombard coast towns the Arabs in Zanzibar may break out into open rebellion. But to put them down would be a work of two or three hours. We keep neutral as much as possible, and there is not much show of outward activity at the Consulate, except what may be inferred from inducing the Sultan to send his steamers to the coast to fetch our subjects. Our Admiral is here, probably awaiting orders from head-quarters. The Sultan is very uneasy at the present aspect of affairs. The natives consider him much to blame for having surrendered to the Germans all that they asked, and although the two Italian men-of-war that were here have left, the differences with Italy are not believed to be smoothed. The poor man is to be pitied, for he is between two fires. Had the Germans been more discreet in the use of their newly-acquired authority, and behaved with tact and patience, the present crisis would not have taken place. It is a dismal outlook both for the Sultan and them, for those who have been acquainted with the natives for years past are of opinion that even if the Germans succeed in taking the places where they have met with resistance, it will be very difficult to keep them. What with armed opposition, the malarious rigour of the climate, and the always possible danger of being overwhelmed by sheer force of numbers that might rush from the interior any day, it would be well nigh impossible to maintain their hold of the places in peace and security.

Another correspondent writes :—The Marimai and Chegi people have revolted in the villages between the rivers Ruva and Oombha, which have been given to the German East African Company by H. H. the Sultan for the collection of revenue. The principal of these villages are :—Thanga, Fanga, Bhagmoyo, Sadhan, Dharalama, Kilda, Lidi, and Maokindani. In these villages the Indian subjects of her Majesty reside in large numbers. The revolt first broke out in Fanga, where the Marimai attacked the men of the German Company. The latter and many others, who suffered to some extent, came out of the city in large numbers. As soon as Colonel Euan Smith, the British Consul-General, was informed of this, he sent two or three men-of-war to protect the British subjects, and to bring to Zanzibar such as would wish to go there. In like manner the Colonel sent assistance to every neighbouring village. Fortunately the British Admiral was there, and he also rendered very valuable assistance. The British subjects of Zanzibar and the neighbouring villages are fortunate in having such an officer as Colonel Smith at this time of emergency. The people are also very thankful to H. H. the Sultan for the measures he has taken for their safety.

NOTES FROM LONDON.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Oct. 5.

I had a call the other day from Mr. Moreton Frewen. He will be in India again within two or three weeks of the arrival of this letter. How long he will stay there probably depends upon whether you have any more Augean stables to be cleansed, whether there is anywhere any other Abdul Huk requiring his attention. As everybody interested knows, the Parliamentary Inquiry into the Watson-Winter concession owes more to Mr. Frewen than to any other man. Such efforts as he put forth with his relative, Lord Randolph Churchill, with Mr. Labouchere, M.P., in all probability, would have had little effect if Dilar Jung himself had not made it what philosophers call the psychological moment for action. Abdul Huk, by the report he wrote of his own proceedings, which report he printed without authority from the Minister, provided the train of gunpowder which Mr. Frewen fired with great effect. Few things have ever been more smartly done than was Mr. Frewen's management of his part of the case. Circumstances here and there were often too strong for him, but this was a blessing in disguise ;—if all he planned had been fully carried out, perhaps he would have been too successful. You must not suppose that Mr. Frewen said all this to me. On the contrary, he was extremely modest as to his share in the exposure, and I am merely describing what came within my cognizance as your representative. It is possible that Mr. Frewen may content himself on this visit with seeing such parts of India as Abdul Huk (unwittingly, I am sure) prevented him from visiting last year. This, however, is doubtful. He has just returned from interviewing Senator Sherman and the chief of the Republican party in the United States, and, assuredly, will not be satisfied with a mere globe-trotter's run through your chief cities. He has, he tells me, been convinced against his will as to the Republican Party's affection for Canada, and believes that Senator Sherman is right when he says that Canada must have representation either at Westminster or at Washington. Mr. Frewen, however, believes —or, rather hopes—that the Dominion will be represented at Westminster, and that Lord Rosebery will be the statesman who will prevent our losing from the Empire the splendid territories in North America now owing allegiance to the Crown. I hope he is right. Lord Rosebery has capacity enough for this, or indeed for anything which the Empire needs if only he will give himself earnestly to his work. As a proof of Mr. Frewen's versatility let me add that within half-an-hour of leaving me (so I hear) he was in Mr. Stead's room at the *Pall Mall Gazette* Office, introducing Mr. W. C. Bonnerjee and Mr. Eardley Norton, as leaders of the Indian National Congress, to that journalistic potentate. What passed at the interview I know not. Very likely Mr. Stead will one day tell us. He has a vivid memory for conversations.

The mention of Eardley Norton's name reminds me of a duel now proceeding in the *Times* between Sir William Hunter and Mr. Robert H. Elliott, the Mysore Planter, as he used to be fond of calling himself. The occasion was Sir William's article in the September *Contemporary* on the "Present Problem in India." Mr. Elliott took the essayist up rather sharply, but made the mistake of not being fair in his comments or exact in his quotations. He laid himself open to sharp and severe retort, and has received both. As a matter of controversy Sir William's letter in to-day's paper ranks high. I refer to the matter, however, not as one intervening in a quarrel between sturdy and capable antagonists or to describe the course of the struggle, but to remark upon the curious mistake which your late Director-General of Statistics has made. In common with humbler men his mind occasionally runs away with him and plays him tricks. Sir Eardley Wilmot's is a name familiar to all acquainted with English public life. The two names being somewhat peculiar would be likely to be seized hold of by a retentive memory, and even a careful man might get into the way of thinking of "Wilmot" whenever "Eardley" came within his mental vision. This, apparently, is what has happened to Sir William Hunter. Having to refer to a speech made by Mr. Eardley Norton at Madras, he has, each time he has had occasion to refer to him, called him Eardley Wilmot. For so accurate a man as Sir William generally is the mistake is surprising, and proves that even he does not always verify the things he writes. As for Mr. Norton who, I see it stated, is leaving England for India to-day, he must bear as well as he can the inconvenience arising from possessing so unique a "Christian" name. Nevertheless, such a distinctive name has its compensations.

The *St. Stephen's Review* keeps an astrologer on its staff. The things which this gentleman says are often of a fearful and wonderful character. This week he has surpassed himself. He announces that the Prince of Wales's fatal month will be September, 1889. Surely, this is going a step too far, even for enterprising journalists.

I have been struck during the past week with the many instances which have occurred within my own knowledge of the respect and esteem in which Nawab Mahdi Ali is regarded by all in this country with whom he came into contact. The impression which the Political and Financial Secretary of Hyderabad made was one wholly gratifying to himself and honourable to the State he served. He was eminently straightforward in all he did, and at the same time as prudent and as cautious as an envoy should be. The instructions he received from Sir Asman Jah, so far as I have heard from those connected with the enquiry, were scrupulously and faithfully carried out. He never forgot he was in England as the Minister's representative. No man could have acted more modestly, or have more completely effaced himself in his mission. Mahomedan statesmen and administrators should be gratified that so able, so honest, and so pleasant a representative of their nation and class has been brought into contact with English public men. The impression they will form of the race and of its capacity cannot, judging from what they saw of Mahdi Ali, but be very flattering to Mahomedans generally. The Nizam and his Minister were congratulated, before he left India, upon the choice they had made in their Representative. That was in anticipation of what he would do ; now that his work is done it is seen that no one could have done it better. While I was writing the last sentence an important provincial daily newspaper came to me by post. In it I find the following testimony to Mahdi Ali, written I know not by whom ; it is significant as bearing out what I have said. "During his residence here," says the paper, "Nawab Mahdi Ali has secured the respect of the India Office, the Parliamentary Committee, and all persons concerned in investigating the management of the Deccan Concession. The Nizam himself and his very able Prime Minister, Sir Asman Jah, by their resolute prosecution of their former unworthy envoy, Abdul Huk, and their conduct throughout the enquiry, have commanded the confidence of the British Government, and it may now be hoped that the affair will be wound up without injuring the credit and reputation of the most important Mussulman State in Europe."

THE CRAWFORD COMMISSION.

OPENING DAY.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Oct. 23.

The most important trial, after the famous Baroda Commission, on this side of India, was commenced at the Council Hall to-day. The deep public interest aroused by the suspension of a Government officer in the highest ranks of the service, and the nature of the charges against him, attained, perhaps, its climax yesterday in this city, when large crowds of people assembled at the door, patiently waiting for admission, long before the hour fixed for the trial. When the doors were at last opened, the space allotted in this commodious hall for the public was at once filled, and the proceedings were followed throughout with the utmost attention by them. There were chairs for only a portion of the spectators, the majority of whom were content to stand or squat on the floor. At a short distance from the limit assigned to the public was a long line of tables for representatives of the press who, in themselves, made an imposing array. A large table, piled with books and papers, facing the Commissioners, was reserved for counsel and those who instructed them, while a raised platform was erected for the Commissioners who have been appointed by the Government of India to investigate the charges. On the same rostrum to the left of the Commissioners was a table for Mr. H. O. Quin, C.S., who is on special duty as secretary to the Commission, and here was also seated another Government servant, Mr. Baba Luxmon, interpreter in the Chief Presidency Magistrate's Court in Bombay, who has been specially selected for the purpose of interpreting the evidence of native witnesses. The best legal talent available has been employed both by the prosecution and the defence for the conduct of the case. The Government are represented by Mr. Latham, Advocate-General, and Mr. Jardine, who are instructed by Mr. F. A. Little, Government Solicitor, and Mr. Inverarity, another leading member of the Bombay bar, had specially come in that morning from Karachi, where it is said, he had been engaged in defending some important suit. One side of the table was occupied by the prosecuting counsel, Mr. Little, Government Solicitors, who instructed them, Mr. Ommaney, C.S., Mr. Baines, C.S., and the other by Mr. Bhimbhoy Kirparam, who are among the officers employed on specia duty in connection with the case. Mr. Inverarity is instructed by Mr. Lynch, of the firm of Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen. Besides Mr. Crawford there were present his son, his brother, Mr. Leslie Crawford, and his pleader, Mr. Gungaram Bhow. The Commissioners are Mr. Justice Wilson, of the Calcutta High Court (president), Hon. J. W. Quinton, C.S.I., member of the Board of Revenue, North-West Provinces, and Mr. R. J. Crossthwaite, Judicial Commissioner, Central Provinces. The proceedings opened with Mr. Quin, the secretary, reading the Government resolution appointing the Commission, and then Mr. Jardine, on behalf of the prosecution, read out the indictment against Mr. Crawford, consisting of thirty-two charges of corruption, and one more of contracting debts within his own jurisdiction as Revenue Commissioner. In answer to the President, Mr. Crawford pleaded not guilty to all the charges, except that which related to the borrowing of loans from marwadis and others, which he partially admitted. After the preliminaries regarding the procedure to be adopted by the Commission in hearing the various charges which form the subject of investigation had been settled, Mr. Latham gave a general outline of the whole case, adverting to the grave nature of the charges, and foreshadowing the evidence that would be brought forward in support of them. In his speech which occupied some three hours, he quoted largely from documents, observing towards its close that he need not refer to the oral evidence, leaving it to speak for itself. The Commission will sit from day to day, from 11 to 5 p.m. When it assembles to-morrow, the prosecution will begin with what is known as the Sindekar case.

The following is a detailed report of the proceedings :—

At the desire of the president, Mr. Quin, the secretary, read the Government resolution appointing the Commission.

Mr. Jardine then read the following charges, together with which were given the names of witnesses and the documents relied upon :—

(1). That you, by your agent, Hanmantrao Raghavendra on or about the 11th day of June, 1888, corruptly received a sum of Rs. 1,000, and on or about the 23rd day of June, 1888, a further sum of Rs. 1,000, from one Balkrishna Govind Sindekar, then sub. *pro-tem.* Mamlatdar of Chandor, in the Nasik District, as inducements to favour the said Balkrishna Govind Sindekar in your official capacity of Commissioner, Central Division.

(2). That you, by your agent, Hanmantrao Raghavendra, in the month of August 1887, corruptly received the sum of Rs. 3,000 from one Balvant Narayen Dabir, then Head Karkun of Chopda, in the Khandesh District, as an inducement to favour the said Balwant Narayan Dabir in your official capacity of Commissioner, Central Division.

(3). That you, by your agent, Hanmantrao Raghavendra, on or about the 18th day of June, 1888, corruptly received the sum of Rs. 500 from Ramchandra Yeshwant Choubal, then notified sub. *pro-tem.* Mamlatdar of Erandol, in the Khandesh District, as an inducement to show favour to the said Ramchandra Yeshwant Choubal in you official capacity of Commissioner, Central Division.

(4). That you, by your agent, Hanmantrao Raghavendra, in or about the month of April 1888, corruptly received the sum of Rs. 500 from Yeshwant Ballal Tambe, Acting Mamlatdar at Nasik, as an inducement to show favour to the said Yeshwant Ballal Tambe in your official capacity of Commissioner, Central Division.

(5). That you, by your agent, Hanmantrao Raghavendra, about the end of September, 1887, corruptly received the sum of Rs. 500 from Moro Raghunath Biwalkar, then Mamlatdar on special duty in the Satara District, as an inducement to show favour, or for having shown favour to the said Moro Ragunath Biwalkar in your official capacity of Commissioner, Central Division.

(6). That you, by your agent, Hanmantrao Raghavendra, in the month of June, 1887, corruptly received the sum of Rs. 1,500 from one Dewrao Kacheshwar Chincholikar, then notified Mamlatdar of Peint in the Nasik District, as an inducement to favour the said Dewra Kacheshwar Chincholikar in your official capacity of Commissioner, Central Division.

(7.) That you, by your agent, Hanmantrao Raghavendra in the month of June, 1887, corruptly received the sum of Rs. 400 from Narhar Bapuji Damle, then Mamlatdar of Sindkheda in the Khandesh District, as an inducement to show favour, or for having shown favour, to the said Narhar Bapuji Damle in your official capacity of Commissioner, Central Division.

(8.) That you, by your agent, Hanmantrao Raghavendra in or about the month of April, 1887, corruptly received the sum of Rs. 1,000 from Ramchandra Krishna Vinze, acting Mamlatdar of Igatpuri, in the Nasik District (then suspended), as an inducement to favour the said Ramchandra Krishna Vinze in your official capacity of Commissioner, Central Division.

(9.) That you, by your agent, Hanmantrao Raghavendra, in or about the month of May, 1887, corruptly received the sum of Rs. 500 from one Vaman Daji Nagarkar, Mamlatdar of Maval, in the Poona District, and again in or about the month of December, 1887, by the same agent, corruptly received the further sum of Rs. 500 from the said Vaman Daji Nagarkar, as an inducement to show favour to the said Vaman Daji Nagarkar in your official capacity of Commissioner, Central Division.

(10.) That you, by your agent, Hanmantrao Raghavendra, in the month of January or February, 1887, corruptly received the sum of Rs. 500, and in the month of March or April 1887 further sums of Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 500 from Daji Ballal Paranje, then *acal karkoon* of Niphad Taluka in the Nasik District, as inducements to favour the said Daji Ballal Paranjee in your official capacity of Commissioner, Central Division.

(11.) That you, by your agent, Hanmantrao Raghavendra, on or about the 16th day of March, 1887, corruptly received the sum of Rs. 500 from one Luxmon Moreshvar Deshpande, native assistant to the Commissioner, C. D., as an inducement to favour and as a gratification for having favoured the said Luxmon Moreshwar Deshpande in your official capacity of Commissioner, Central Division.

(12.) That you, by your agent, Hanmantrao Raghavendra, in or about the month of March, 1887, corruptly received a sum of Rs. 500 from Vishnu Raghunath Kelker, *sub protem.* 3rd Grade Mamlatdar, and in or about the month of January 1888 a further sum of Rs. 300 through the said Hanmantrao Raghavendra as inducements to favour the said Vishnu Raghunath Kelkar in your official capacity of Commissioner, Central Division.

(13.) That you, by your agent, Hanmantrao Raghavendra, on or about the 2nd day of February 1887, corruptly received the sum of Rs. 1,000 from Ganesh Pandurang Thakar, then Mamlatdar of Nagar in the Ahmednuggur District, as an inducement to favour the said Ganesh Pandurang Thakar in your official capacity of Commissioner, Central Division.

(14.) That you, by your agent, Hanmantrao Raghavendra in or about the month of January 1887, corruptly received from Venkatesh Krishna Dravid, then clerk in the accounts office of the Collector of Satara, the sum of Rs. 1,000 as an inducement to favour the said Venkatesh Krishna Dravid in your official capacity of Commissioner, Central Division.

(15.) That you, by your agent, Hanmantrao Raghavendra, in the month of January 1887, corruptly received the sum of Rs. 1,000, and in the month of February 1887, a further sum of Rs. 1,000 from Sabaji Raghunath Tirodkar on account of Vishnu Bapuji Wadekar, who, in January 1887, was appointed to act as Head Accountant, Dhulia, in the Khandesh district, as inducements to favour the said Vishnu Bapuji Wadekar in your official capacity of Commissioner, Central Division.

(16.) That you, by your agent, Hanmantrao Raghavendra, on the 13th January, 1887, corruptly received the sum of Rs. 400 from Dajee Dhondev Patankar, Head Clerk in the office of the Commissioner, C.D., as an inducement to favour the said Daji Dhondev Patankar in your official capacity of Commissioner, Central Division.

(17.) That you, by your agent, Hanmantrao Raghavendra, in or about the month of January 1887, corruptly received the sum of Rs. 1,000 from Vishnu Anant Patwardhan, then acting Head Clerk in the office of the Commissioner, Central Division ; and, secondly that, you by the same agent, corruptly received, in or about the month of September, 1887, the further sum of Rs. 500 from the said Vishnu Anant Patwardhan as an inducement to favour the said Vishnu Anant Patwardhan in your official capacity of Commissioner, Central Division.

(18.) That you by your agent, Hanmantrao Raghavendra, on or about the 20th day of November, 1886, corruptly received the sum of Rs. 1,000, and about the end of the said month of November, 1886, the further sum of Rs. 500, from Vishnu Bapuji Soman, then Mamlatdar of Erandol in the district of Khandeish, as inducements to favour the said Vishnu Bapuji Soman in your official capacity of Commissioner, Central Division.

(19.) That you, by your agent, Hanmantrao Raghavendra, on or about the month of October, 1886, corruptly received the sum of Rs. 1,000 from Kashinath Vinayak Bhave, then *sub. pro-tem.* Mamlatdar of Baimthadi in the Poona District, and by your said agent, on or about the month of November, 1886, a further sum of Rs. 500 from the said Kashinath Vinayak Bhave, and by your said agent, on or about the month of September, 1887, a further sum of Rs 500 from the said Kashinath Vinayak Bhave, as inducements to show favour to the said Kashinath Vinayak Bhave in your official capacity of Commissioner, Central Division.

(20.) That you, through your agent, Hanmantrao Raghavendra, in or about the month of September, 1886, corruptly received the sum of Rs. 500 from Vinayakrao Govind Deshmukh, then clerk in the office of the Commissioner, Central Division, as an inducement to show favour to the said Vinayakrao Govind Deshmukh in your official capacity of Commissioner, Central Division.

(21.) That you, by your agent, Hanmantrao Raghavendra, in or about the month of August, 1886, corruptly received a sum of Rs. 700 ; and in or about the month of September, 1886, by your said agent, a further sum of Rs. 400 ; and in or about the same month, by your creditor, Nuttooram Jowareemull, a further sum of Rs. 400 ; and in or about the month of October, 1886, by your said agent, Hanmantrao Raghavendra, a further sum of Rs. 1,000 from Mahadeo Balkrishna Khasnavis, Mamlutdar of Niphad, Nasik District, as inducements to favour the said Mahadeo Balkrishna Khasnavis in your official capacity of Commissioner, Central Division.

(22.) That you, by your agent, Hanmantrao Raghavendrao, in or about the month of July, 1886, corruptly received the sum of Rs. 1,000 from Hari Ramchandra Patwardhan, then clerk in the Commissioner's Office, as an inducement to favour the said Hari Ramchandra Patwardhan in your official capacity of Commissioner, Central Division.

(23.) That you, by your agent, Hanmantrao Raghavendrao, about the end of July, 1886, corruptly received the sum of Rs. 500 from Vasudev Ramchandra Patwardhan, then appointed mamlatdar, Poona City, and by your said agent, in or about the month of November, 1886, a further sum of Rs. 400, from the said Vasudev Ramchandra Patwardhan, as inducements to show favour to the said Vasudev Ramchandra Patwardhan in your official capacity of Commissioner, Central Division.

(24.) That you by your agent, Hanmantrao Raghavendra, in or about the month of July, 1886, corruptly received the sum of Rs. 1,500 from Bhagwant Balwant Pradhan, *aval karkoon* of the Nagar Taluka in the Ahmednagar District (on leave), as an inducement to show favour to the said Bhagwant Balwant Pradhan in your official capacity of Commissioner, Central Division.

(25.) That you, through your agent, Kazi Mahomed Abbas, in or about the month of February, 1887, corruptly received the sum of Rs. 500 from Laxmon Chintaman Phadke, then Mamlatdar of Shrigonda in the Ahmednugger District, as an inducement to favour the said Laxmon Chintaman Phadke in your official capacity of Commissioner, Central Division ; and secondly, that you, through the said Kazi Mahomed Abbas, in or about the month of July, 1887, corruptly received a further sum of 1,500 from the said Laxman Chintaman Phadke, then Mamlatdar of Karjat in the Ahmednugger District, as an inducement to favour the said Laxman Chintaman Phadke in your official capacity of Commissioner, Central Division.

(26.) That you personally, on or about the 8th day of June, 1888, corruptly received the sum of Rs. 400 from Dajee bin Nana Patil of Valva, in the Satara district, as an inducement to favour the said Dajee bin Nana Patel in your official capacity of Commissioner, Central Division, in the matter of a petition presented by the said Dajee bin Nana Patel and bearing date the said 8th day of June, 1888.

(27.) That you personally, on or about the 8th day of June, 1888, corruptly received the sum of 400 from Govind bin Babaj

within the Central Division of the Presidency of Bombay, and within your jurisdiction as Commissioner,

Witnesses and Documents relied on

Keri Amarchand .....
Subharam Manikchand .....
Jasrup Ramchand Bhaichand.
Bhow Mansaram .....
Krishnaji Yeshwant Jog .....
} (With books) loans, renewals of loans, and fresh loans.

Apaji Bapuji Kargupikar.....
Sorabji Kavasji Captain .....
Ludha Ebrahim .....
} With books and decrees and proceedings in Court.

Govind Bodhrao, father of Hanmant Govind, Karkoon, Mamlutdar's office, Athni, Southern Division-Rs. 2,000.

Administrator of Yeshwantrao Kashirao, Southern Division, about Rs. 2,000.

Mr. K. B. Pendse, Assistant Commissioner, Central Division, Rs. 300 loan.

9th January, 1887—Letter from Mr. Crawford to Mr. Pendse.

11th January, 1887—Letter from Mr. Crawford butler to Mr. Pendse.

15th January, 1887—Letter from Mr. Crawford to Mr. Pendse.

Ganesh Balla Mulekar, April 1886, then Mamlutdar of Jalgaon, for freight of horses to Nagar.

Vishnu Bapuji Soman, then Mamlutdar of Pachora, Rs. 350, March, 1888, monies advanced.

Gunesh Chimnaji Vad, Rs. 50, balance of loan, March, 1887, then Mamlutdar of Bhusaval.

Ramchandra Krishna Shahane, Mamlutdar of Purandhar, for oats and cart-hire in June, 1883, Rs. 213-4-0 for which he has Mr. Crawford's butler's notes and letters from Mr. Kalavade.

Narayan Chintamon Soman, Mamlutdar of Bijapur, Rs. 649, for cost of Bijapur chana purchased in 1883, and not paid for by Mr. Crawford till 1886. Receipts passed by sellers of the chana and letter, dated 6th September, 1883, from Mr. Burjorji Pochaji to Mr. Soman,and copy letter in reply, dated 12th September, 1883, from Mr. M. R. Joshi to Mr. Crawford.

Decrees amounting to about Rs. 50,000 obtained against Mr. A. T. Cawford in the 1st Class Subordinate Judge's Court at Poona since the 1st August, 1888, and proceedings in the same suits.

The evidence given by Mr. A. T. Crawford in the Poona District Magistrate's Court on the hearing of the case of Empress *vs.* Hanmantrao.

Covenant of Mr. A. T. Crawford, dated 28th December, 1884.

Circulars and orders prohibiting Covenanted officers from borrowing money from or placing themselves under pecuniary obligations to their subordinates and natives within their official jurisdiction.

Mr. Crawford, in reply to the president, pleaded "not guilty" to the first thirty-two charges. With reference to the thirty-third (the last) charge he said he was guilty of a portion of the charge.

The president observed that it would be preferable if Mr. Crawford's plea was reduced to writing.

Mr. Inverarity, after holding consultation with his client, submitted to the court the following plea in respect of the last charge :—

I admit having borrowed sums of money from the persons mentioned as witnesses to the thirty-third charge down to inclusive of Sorabjee Cowasjee Captain. I admit being indebted to Ludha Ibrahim, but the said indebtedness did not arise from borrowing transactions, but is the balance of a running account for goods supplied. I admit having borrowed Rs. 2,000 from Govind Bodhrao, but I do not admit at the time of such borrowing his son was a karkun in the Mamlatdar's Office at Athni, or to my knowledge in the Government service. I do not admit borrowing money from the administrator of Eshwantrao Kashiram. I do not admit that I borrowed Rs. 300 from Mr. K. B. Pense as a loan. I do not admit that I borrowed money from Gunesh Balal Muleker. I do not admit that I borrowed money from Vishnoo Bapujee Soman. I do not admit that I borrowed money from Ganesh Chimnajee Wad. I admit that Ramchand Krishna Shahane supplied oats, paying cart-hire in June, 1888. I am not able to admit the amount, as the account has not been yet sent to me. The Bijapur china purchased in 1883 mentioned under the name of Narayen Chintamon Soman was bought by Sir James Fergusson and other members of the Governor's party including myself. The mamlatdar was told to settle with the various sellers and forward the china. I subsequently collected from the purchasers the sums due by each, and the mamlatdar was paid in 1883. Save as aforesaid I do not admit the allegation with reference to the purchase of Bijapur china. Save so far as herein expressly admitted I plead not guilty to the thirty-third charge.

ARTHUR CRAWFORD.

Oct. 23, 1888.

If the charge is that I borrowed from Eshwantrao Kashiram I admit having borrowed some money ; the amount I am unable to state. Under the following circumstances I had a large shooting party, and in the jungles we fell short of cash. Eshwantrao was supplying us with supplies for our party from the nearest town, Halyal. I was keeping the accounts of the whole party, and sent to him for the cash we wanted. He was repaid soon after the party broke up. This money was borrowed for the shooting party and not for myself alone. ARTHUR CRAWFORD.

The Advocate-General asked that an order might be made by the court for the production of the proceedings in Hanmantrao's case, in which a large number of documents were put in.

The president asked if the other side had any objection to the production of the proceedings ?

Mr. Inverarity : I have no objection.

The Advocate-General did not for a moment suggest that anything that appeared in the proceedings would be urged against Mr. Crawford. As the proceedings contained a large number of documents, which might be required by both sides, it had been printed by the order of Government.

The Advocate-General, speaking upon the point of procedure, said that when the Act did not provide for a particular course of procedure, the Commission would have to provide the same. Their lordships must have seen that the charges were of a complicated nature, the last charge, which was a comprehensive one, standing on a different footing. He asked the opinion of the court as to how they proposed to proceed with the case. There were thirty-two entirely distinct charges, and it was impossible to harmonize the various matters included in the charges. He suggested accordingly that the charges should be gone into one by one. He proposed to open each case separately and not *en masse*.

The President : Is there really any necessity for more than one opening ? The character of the charges is very much alike, though the circumstances of each may differ.

The Advocate-General : I do not think there will be any absolute necessity for opening in each case, but I think it would be to the convenience of the court if a short sketch were given of the line to be pursued in each particular case.

Mr. Inverarity : So far as I am personally concerned, I shall certainly object to my learned friend addressing the court at the end of each particular case. If my learned friend only explains the nature of each charge, and points out what witnesses he is going to call or the nature of the evidence he is going to submit, and does not make a set speech, I shall not object.

The president observed that it would be unnecessary, after the general nature of the case had once been opened, to address the court at the beginning of each case. A few remarks indicating the line of evidence to be followed in regard to each charge would, he thought, be quite sufficient.

The Advocate-General accepted the president's view, and then commenced his opening address. He began by stating the order in which he proposed to take the charges. The first, he said, would be Sindekar's case, the second Dabir's case, the third would be the case of Ramchandar Krishna Vinze, the fourth that of Daji Ballal Paranjpe, and the fifth that of Ganesh Pandurang Thakar. These were all the cases in which the money was said to have been received through Hanmantrao, Mr. Latham then put in the covenant of Mr. Arthur Crawford, from the East India Comany, dated 28th December, 1854. The most important clause in the covenant, which bore upon the charges in the present case, was this :—"That he, the said Arthur Crawford, shall not, nor will, at any time, directly or indirectly, ask, demand, accept or receive any sum of money, or security or money, or other valuable thing or service whatsoever, or any promise or engagement by way of present, gift or gratuity, from any person or persons, with whom, or on whose behalf, he, the said A. T. Crawford, on the part of the said company, or in the course of his official duty in their service, shall have any dealings or transactions, business or concern whatsoever, or from any person or perhom from whom by-law or the orders or regulations of the said company, or their court of directors, or any of their Governments, he is or shall be restrained from demanding or receiving any sum of money, or other valuable thing, as a gift or present, or under colour thereof." With the exception of the thirty-third charge, all the thirty-two other charges were of a similar nature, and they commenced from the time of Mr. Crawford's appointment as Commissioner, C. D., namely, 26th March, 1886, which was the date when Mr. Crawford was appointed to the office in the place of Mr. Robertson. The learned counsel mentioned to the court that the Revenue Commissioners were at the head of the revenue administration in their respective divisions, and they were inferior only to the Governor and the members of Council. Subordinate to the Commissioners were the Collectors. The superior native officers in the subordinate revenue service were the mamlatdars, a name which, he believed, corresponded with tehsildars in other part of the country, and it was with regard to appointments and transfers among that class of officers and the majority of the charges against Mr. Crawford related to such appointments and transfers. Mr. Crawford, Mr. Latham went on to say, had been long in the service of Government, and had served them with great distinction for many years. There was no distinction between the three revenue divisions into which the presidency was divided for administrative purposes. But as regards the Central Division, it might be mentioned that it contained the districts through which the Government usually passed. It contained Poona, the monsoon resort of the Government, and the Sattara Collectorate, adjacent to which was the summer seat of Government, Mahableshwar. That was the highest position, short of members of Council, attained by any officer under Government ; it was a most serious matter that charges of the character specified above ; that nothing short of corruption—should be made against an officer holding that position. The charges would, he thought, be supported by sufficient evidence. If they were not true, then, indeed, one must suppose that there was a widespread conspiracy to ruin Mr. Crawford. One might hope that Mr. Crawford would be able to exculpate himself from those charges, if charges made against one of the highest officials could be cleared, it must be a matter of the greatest gratification to the Government which he served, and to those who knew him. As he had already mentioned, the most important body of subordinate native officers in the Revenue Department were the mamlatdars. These officers were divided into four grades, regulated according to rank and pay. In the first grade the pay received was up to Rs. 250 per mensem, in the second grade, it was up to Rs. 200, and in the third and fourth grades, it was Rs. 175 and Rs. 150 respectively. The number of mamlatdars in the Central Division was 66. Here the learned counsel put in a map of the division, and a compilation of Government resolutions relating to the appointments of mamlatdars and other officers in the Revenue Department. The rule for promotion from grade to grade was simple, indeed. The rule was that when a man was once made a mamlatdar, his promotion from grade to grade was regulated by seniority, unless there was anything specially against him. The procedure with regard to admission into the rank of mamlatdars was a far more difficult and complicated matter, one which he almost feared to deal with without a skilled witness to explain to the court. He would, however, say that before any man was confirmed in the rank of mamlatdar, he was appointed probationary mamlatdar. As probationary mamlatdar he was to all intents and purposes a mamlatdar except that if he failed to obtain promotion, he might be made to revert to his previous position. There was another class of men, who were in as mamlatdars, and who also drew the pay of mamlatdars, but were not in quite so good a position as probationary mamlatdars. Those were called *sub pro tem* mamlatdars, who were acting in vacancies for other persons, but they had no lien on the appointment. Then there were also acting mamlatdars who too occupied a peculiar position in relation to the probationary mamlatdar and the *sub pro tem* mamlatdar. It was a matter of very considerable difficulty for an outsider to point out from the lists how persons ought to be appointed to mamlats. He might say this that in 1878 a considerable change was introduced by giving graduates of the University a strong privilege to the place. The change was one of the administrative measures of Sir Richard Temple. However, the test both for graduates as well as non-graduates for employment as mamlatdars was that they must pass the higher standard examinations before they could be given that office. From the list of graduate and non-graduate mamlatdars those who were skilled in the Revenue Department would be able to say at once what men stood first in the list and so on. But for him, the learned counsel said, it would be a hopeless task to enter into any explanation of the thing.

The president here proposed to adjourn for half-an-hour for lunch. Before rising it was agreed that the Advocate-General should confer with the legal gentlemen appearing on both sides as to what hours would be most suitable to them, and whether they would like to have a day off in the week.

When the court reassembled after tiffin, the Advocate-General expressed his desire that the court should have a respite for a day every week.

Mr. Inverarity objected to the proposals, saying that he would have been too happy to make such proposal himself if he had been in the place of the Advocate-General. It would be very inconvenient to one in his client's circumstances to engage counsel longer than was absolutely necessary.

It was then decided to proceed with the trial from day to day, from 11 a.m. to 5 p.m.

The Advocate-General then, continuing his remarks, said that the change which took place in the character of promotions after Mr. Crawford had taken charge of the office of Commissioner, Central Divison, pointed to certain irregularities, which ought to be explained. He then pointed out several instances of supersessions in the different grades of mamlatdars. Again the charge made by the prosecution was that not only was money paid to secure promotions, but it was also paid to avoid supersessions and to procure transfers from one district to another. It was obvious that a transfer, unless it involved a promotion to a higher place, was in itself an evil to a man, beyond that there were some mamlats which had a bad name on account of inconvenience of access or absence of society, or unhealthiness as was the case with Peint in Nassick. In many of the cases that would be brought before the Commission, the allegation was that money had been paid to get orders of transfers cancelled. Of course some transfers were unavoidable, but a comparative of the number of transfers which took place in the last two years and three months of Mr. Robertson's administration and a similar period of Mr. Crawford's administration showed that while the total number of transfers in Mr. Robertson's time was 51, in Crawford's time the number had more than doubled, being 103. As regards the relations between Mr. Crawford and Hanmantrao, the Advocate-General called the Commissioner's attention to the pecuniary services rendered by Hanmantrao to Mr. Crawford. The latter's embarrassed circumstances were a very important fact to be taken into consideration in connection with the irregularities to which attention had been called. The Advocate-General read largely from Mr. Crawford's evidence in the Hanmantrao case, and proceeding to comment upon his relations with his moneybrokers, he said, that while Hanmantrao was the principal person employed for the purpose of negotiating loans in Poona, Kazi Abbas was employed for the same purpose in Bombay. If a man in Mr. Crawford's position employed such persons as brokers to arrange for loans and renewals of loan, they were apt to abuse their power for the purpose of exercising undue influence. But it was not merely that these men were employed as money-brokers, but they were alleged by the prosecution to be the agents employed in corrupt practices. Referring to Mr. Crawford's pecuniary position, the Advocate-General said, that his net income received from Messrs. King, King and Co., was, Mr. Crawford said, about Rs. 1,700. That was a statement which hardly represented the actual facts of the case. Mr. Crawford had addressed a letter, dated 7th June, 1884, to Government asking for permission to assign over his pay to Messrs. King, King and Co., saying that they had consented to make him a certain advance by which he expected to arrive at a certain settlement with his creditors. The Government passed a resolution sanctioning the proposal on a memorandum from the Accountant-General, stating there was no objection, to granting Mr. Crawford's request. The Advocate-General showed from certain documents that the net amount which was received by Mr. Crawford from the Company after deducting all payments in respect of loan charges and remittances sent home came to only Rs. 650, which was most inadequate for a man who filled the place of the Commissioner of a division. It was absolutely necessary that Mr. Crawford should procure elsewhere, and he admitted that he had procured it by loans.

The President : What is Mr. Crawford's salary ?

Mr. Inverarity : Mr. Crawford paid to Messrs. King, King and Co. Rs. 3,454.

The Advocate-General : The nominal salary is higher. I believe it is somewhere about Rs. 3,800. Continuing, the Advocate-General said, the case, as it stood, formed a formidable indictment. As to the direct evidence the court would, of course, investigate it with the greatest care. There appeared to be such an organised system of obtaining money, that if a man stood out against that system and the evidence would be that one or two men had attempted to resist it, pressure was put upon them to make them conform to what was going on. There were another class of cases, namely, *watan* cases. He did not know whether the term was peculiar to this side of India. A *watan* was a village office which carried with it an allowance or a piece of land. It is a source both of honour and of emolument, and it passed among many sharers, one of whom was selected to officiate. He need hardly say that rival claimants to the office fought hard among themselves. Some time before his suspension, Mr. Crawford disposed of a large number of these cases, in two of which cases he received payments of Rs. 400 from two different persons. Mr. Crawford had admitted that the only instance in which he had employed Hanmantrao in office matters was with reference to these *watan* cases. He was brought in, he said, to watch a man called Balajee Gungadhur Sathe. It was surprising that, Hamantrao, an outsider, should be called in to act as aspy on Sathe, and to go through the *watan* work.

While the Advocate-General was referring to the charge of receiving Rs. 10,000 from the Chief of Bhore, the president asked what might be the motive for giving the bribe ?

The Advocate-General replied that there was no specific motive, but the Chief would have favours to ask of the Revenue Commissioner, and the motive might, therefore, be called general. All correspondence between the State of Bhore and the Government had since the year 1878 passed through the Commissioners. Concluding, the Advocate-General said that he need not go into the oral evidence which would be given before the Commission. He could not tell what sort of evidence it would be. He had shortly sketched what his case would be as appeared from certain documents and papers. The next morning he proposed to proceed with what is known as the Sindekar's case.

It being now near 5 o'clock, the court adjourned till to-morrow (Wednesday) at 11 a.m.

THE CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

Veracity 1
Cactus 2
Bismarck 3

The closing race of importance in the present sporting season was run on Tuesday at New-Market Houghton, with the result indicated above. The Cambridgeshire which was first run in 1839 is a race, of a mile and 240 yards, and the stakes are of 25 sovs each, 10 ft., and only 5 sovs entrance if declared to Messrs. Weatherby by a time to be named when the weights appear, with 500 added by the Jockey Club ; the winner of the Doncaster St. Leger to carry a weight to be fixed on the publication of the handicap ; a winner of a handycap, value 300 sovs, after the publication of the weights, 10lb ; of any other handicap, 5lb extra ; the winner of the Cesarewitch, 14lb, but if the winner of the St. Leger also, only 7lb extra ; the second to receive 100 sovs. out of the stakes, and the third to save his stake ; entrance 5 sovs. for all horses.

None of the abovenamed horses have distinguished themselves in any of the great races of the years. Veracity, 4 year-old a b c, by Wisdom—Vanish, has never won a race before, though he ran in not less than ten last year, while Cactus won three last year out of ten. a ch. c by Springfield—Celandine, the property of Mr. J. H. Houldsworth, Cactus first won the new Biennial Stakes at Ascot ; (2), the three-years-old Midsummer Stakes at Newmarket (July) Meeting ; and (3), the Great International Breeder's Foal Stakes at Kempton Park Meeting.

Bismarck, br, c. by Pride of Prussia—Fleada, won once out of eight entries, *viz.*, at the Curragh June Meeting, where he won the Maiden Plate for two-years old against a field of six, after which he was sold by Mr. C. W. Bagge to his present owner, Mr. Cooper, for 400gs.

PREVIOUS WINNERS.

The winners since 1850 are recorded as follows :—

	yrs.	st.	lb.	starters
1850 Landgrave	4	6	13	23
1851 Truth	3	5	13	33
1852 Kt. of the Shire	3	6	2	31
1853 Little David	3	5	10	39
1854 Scherz	3	7	7	19
1855 Sultan	3	7	6	22
1856 Malacca	3	5	5	34
1857 Odd Trick	3	7	4	31
1858 Eurydice	3	5	7	36
1859 Red Eagle	3	5	13	30
1860 Weatherbound	3	6	10	29
1861 Palestro	3	7	2	35
1862 Bathilde	4	6	10	43
1863 Catch 'em Alive	4	7	...	40
1864 Ackworth	3	7	...	38
1865 Gardevisure	3	6	2	36
1866 Actæa	3	6	6	28
1867 Lozenge (*a*)	5	7	2	33
1868 See Saw	3	8	2	24
1869 Vestminster	3	6	4	29
1870 Adonis	3	6	3	42
1871 Sabinus	4	8	7	29
1872 Playfair	3	6	3	27
1873 Montargis	3	7	13	37
1874 Peut-etre	3	6	10	42
1875 Sutton	4	5	13	37
1876 Rosebery	4	8	5	32
1877 Jongleur	3	8	4	34
1878 Isonomy	3	7	1	38
1879 La Merveille	4	8	...	31
1880 Lucetta	4	7	1	31
1881 Foxhall	3	9	...	32
1882 Hackness	4	6	4	31
1883 Bendigo	3	6	10	25
1884 Florence	4	9	1	18
1885 Plaisanterie	3	8	12	27
1886 The Sailor Prince	6	7	7	16
1887 Gloriation	3	7	6	20

(*a*) After a head beat with Wolsey 4y 6st 8lb.

STANLEY'S MEDICINE CHEST.

(*From the Pall Mall Gazette.*)

London, Jan 28, 1887.

APROPOS of Mr. H. M. Stanley's expedition, the "Christian Commonwealth" says :—"It is worth while to remark upon his careful preparation as regard details. When all his outfit has been fully studied, it will be seen where it is that Mr. Stanley is so successful. The other day we were shown the medicine chests which have been prepared for him by the well-known firm of Burroughs, Wellcome and Co., Snow Hill. Everything that is likely to be of use in fighting the disease of a tropical country is contained in these chests, and along with each is a pamphlet, entitled 'The Traveller's Medical Guide,' and marked 'H. M. Stanley.' This pamphlet is covered with flexible leather, and is, therefore, thoroughly protected, while at the same time it is easily carried in the pocket.

"We notice the well known American firm of London, Messrs. Burroughs, Wellcome and Co., have been entrusted by H. M. Stanley with the carrying out of the entire articles of this wonderful chest and guide, and the entire production reflects credit on American industry.

"COLONIAL" MEDICINE CHEST.

(*Ornamental Metal*).

THIS is specially designed for emergencies and family use. Besides being furnished with sixteen 1½oz. bottles and four 4oz. bottles, containing compressed and other drugs—those most commonly required by physician and families—it has a surgeons' bandage, scissors' needles and silk, adhesive, court, and mustard plasters, catheter, absorbant cotton, wound pad, etc. For physicians, missionaries, travellers, explorers, and use on board ship, these chests will be found to fill many an important want.

Contents of Burroughs, Wellcome and Co.'s Metallic Colonial Medicine Chest :

"TABLETS" AND TABLOIDS."

100 Potassium Bromide, 5 gr.	100 Dover's Powder.
100 Laxative Vegetable.	100 Ipecacuhana Powder.
100 Ammonium Chloride, 3 gr.	100 Sodium Salicylate, 3 gr.
100 Chlorate Potash and Borax.	100 Soda-Mint.
100 Bismuth Sub-Nitrate.	100 Quinine Bisulph, 2 gr.
100 Potassium Iodide.	100 Livingstone's Rousers.
Dialysed Iron.	Aconite.
Sal. Volatile.	Hydrarg.
Eucalyptine.	Calomel.
Ess. Camphor.	Chlorodyne.
Scissors, Knife.	Valoid Fld. Ext. Ergot.
Caustic Stick.	Licorice.
Oiled Silk.	Bandage.
Adhesive Plaster.	Reel of Silk.
Court Plaster.	Surgeons' Needles.
Mustard Plaster.	Medicine Dropper.
Tooth Stopping.	Syringe.
Camel's Hair Brush.	Catheter.

Hypodermic "Tabloids"—Morphine Sulph, one-eighth gr. ; Cocaine, one-sixth gr. ; Hydrarg. Perchlor., one-sixtieth gr. Price, empty, 25s ; filled, 70s. May be ordered through any chemist.

The Colonial Medicine Chest in Polished Teak Wood, containing a larger variety and quantity of Medicines and Appliances, Price, £4 4s.

The Missionaries' Medical Pocket Case containing ten Tubes of "Tablets" (assorted), 15s. 6d.

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MR. IRVING ON THE DRAMA.

MR. HENRY IRVING was entertained by the Pen and Pencil Club at Edinburgh, and in reply to a toast of his health, spoke at some length on the actors' art and actors' experiences. His speech, which cannot fail to interest amateurs and lovers of the drama, is given in full below :—

Mr. Irving, in responding, said—Gentlemen,—I am always proud to speak for the drama, and I would wish in this connection to be always understood as meaning by the "drama," the acted drama. The so-called dramas that are penned for the purpose of being read in books, but which, we are now and again told, somewhat superflously, are "not intended to be acted," are quite beyond me. I am thus particular, because nowadays we actors have to be careful with regard to what we say and do. Nay, even we are at times taken to task for what we do not say or do. In fact, the general tendency of a class of from-somewhere-or-other-inspired censors is to hold us up to the world as public individuals, with this notable characteristic exception to the rest of humanity, that although we may do some things more wrong than other things, still in no way can any of us do anything which is right. However this matter may be finally settled, in the meantime I may say that to me a drama is not a drama at all until it is acted.

A POEM AND A PLAY.

Herein lies the difference between a poem and a play ; and although there may be poems wherein the poet has adopted the dramatic method so far as to suggest throughout his work a possibility of action, still the poem is devoid of that vitality—that sense of present certainty and actuality—which is the distinguishing feature of the play. Mere written words can no more show the myriad possibilities of action than can a description convey to the uninitiated the flavour of a peach, or the exhilaration of the cup that cheers and does inebriate. Thus to me, gentlemen, the drama means the acted drama, and in thanking you for your ready response to the eloquent tribute of our Chairman, Mr. Low, I thank you on behalf of the stage. We are told that the present is an age of decadence ; that in the good old days, not specified, things were very different ; that then the stage was, indeed, worthy, and such like. Gentlemen, I do not believe a word of it. I have seen on the stage of to-day a performance as ideal, as beautiful as anything conceived by poet or painter, and though the conditions of the stage are altered, and the tendency is perhaps to over-elaborate, and to finish too highly, still the work is often of the highest quality—most artistic and most thorough.

A BETTER AVERAGE.

Leaving the luminaries of certain periods, the Garricks and the Keans, the average of acting is, I believe, better than it ever was—the presentation of plays is incomparably better, and theatres and actors have increased thirty-fold. In Garrick's day you had no more theatres in London than you have in Edinburgh now. "There's a cast," says the dear old playgoer—"Look at that. You can't beat that now a days." "No, I dare say not ; but make up two or three dramatic companies out of the thirty or forty theatres in London, and you won't have much cause of complaints as to weakness of cast." That dear old playgoer is a delightfully frank creature. A friend of mine, an actor—sitting in the pit of the Haymarket Theatre some years ago—got into an animated conversation with one of these interesting characters concerning the merits of actors of the past, and, sharing the enthusiasm of his neighbour, my friend thought he would astonish and gratify the old gentleman by declaring himself an actor. So, taking out a card (he had a card case), after working up, as he thought, a delightful surprise, he represented it to the amiable old gentleman, who at once said—"Smith—Smith, Wybert Smith—oh, yes, I know you. I've seen you. Oh, yes, I've seen you, and I don't think much of you."

ACTORS AND SILK HATS.

There is a vastly interesting topic proceeding just now, gentlemen, whice really seems to be exciting considerable controversy, "Ought an actor to wear a silk hat—or why is an actor permitted to wear a silk hat ?" This is all wrong—wearing silk hats and squeezing into respectable company. When actors were free and frank they did not mind what they wore or what society they kept ; but now, forsooth, they use table-napkins and silver forks, and sit at "good men's feasts." Gentlemen, you see what hypocrites you are. Some who hear me may imagine that I am caricaturing or exaggerating ; and I cannot certainly contend that the most recent and positive purveyor of this sort of nonsense is a person whose weight or authority can give importance to his impudent paradoxes. I am conscious, moreover, that the weak points of any class or profession are fair subjects for satire. But I am not exaggerating, gentlemen, the line that has been taken against members of my calling ; and it is the fact, that a ribald article of such a tenour, I suppose, because snowily and recklessly written, has not only been published, but has been widely copied. You and I and all the world have been in the habit of believing that the art in which Burbage and Betterton and Garrick and Henderson preceded the Kembles, the Talmas, the Keans, the Macreadys, the Lafonts, the Regniers, and many others more or less known to us, was a great and profound and delicate art. Whether it is the highest or the lowest need not be discussed, for all art is noble, all art is fraternal, too, and you will never find a really great painter, or musician, or orator who will deny the actor's claim to brotherhood. Surely it must be as grand an achievement to perform poetically or humorously on that subtle and matchless instrument of mind and body, the human frame, as to enact the deeds, the sorrows, or the joys of humanity, with oils and pigments or by means of the sounds of an orchestra.

MUMMERS.

But if a spiteful and irresponsible writer—probably recommended only by his spite and irresponsibility—wishes to call all actors "mummers" by way of opprobrium, and to drive them all back into the squalor and out-lawry of bad old days by the flail of his abuse, then it is necessary for such a man to deny indiscriminately to all histrionics any valid status or grade in art. You have only to realize the meaning of such a contention—you have only to recall a few of the greater names of the stage—nay, you have only to remember a few of your own experiences of emotion, and of intellectual *finesse*, and of humorous merriment at the theatre, to feel that this scandal-merchant's necessary basis for his structure of affront is as grossly unsound as his assault is malicious and impertinent. The hater and scorner of the stage is simply at war with the finest instincts of humanity. To condemn the actor to social contempt at the silly bidding of such a tasteless trifler would be as rational as to relegate better men of his own craft to "toil, envy, want, the patron, and the gaol," because in Johnson's time the days of Grub Street were not yet numbered, and such were then the ills by which the scholar's life was assailed. Gentlemen, this sort of things goes on, and will go on as long as there are people ready to sacrifice truth to seasationalism.

LOVE OF NOTORIETY.

Love of notoriety is answerable for many things, and it is a cheap advertisement to attack that which is popular. Failures—failures in art, failures in literature—have been often ready to do this, without, perhaps, plainly writing themselves down blockheads. To deny the faculties possessed by a fine actor is to proclaim oneself a blockhead, and that should, I think, be put in plain English. What are we to say of a man who supports himself in such an idiotic position by asserting that acting ranks so low among the arts as scarcely to be art at all, because it needs no preliminary training. Who says it needs no training ? Voltaire called it the most difficult and most rare of all arts. To fathom the depths, of character or trace its latent motives, to possess one's self of the actual mind of the individual character, and hold truly the mirror up to nature, is no easy task. We judge art by its highest and not by its lowest exponents, and a proper exercise of the art of acting must be sustained by some of the best faculties of the human mind.

AN ACTOR'S AIMS.

Take my word for it, gentlemen, the individuals who are so very anxious to define the actor's position, and to put it very low down, have some good reason for their rude hostility. It is not for me to define what this may be ; but, before considering a criticism of any work, I am inclined to ask myself, Is this man an authority ? Is his opinion to be respected ? I know I shall be told that certain attacks are beneath one's notice—that they tend to advertise and give notoriety either to the publisher or the writer. But when the flippant lampooner tells us in one breath that our art at best is naught, and that we are justly rated as vagabonds, and this is inserted in a magazine which is aiming to hold an honourable position, I think it is not unbecoming to seize the earliest and most public occasion that presents itself to express in public the feelings with which those of my calling are animated. This is an age of progress, and the art of the actor is progressing with the other arts. We will not listen to the croakers. Their words are not true ; they shut their eyes wilfully and blindly, and caricature the stage of to-day when they tell us that the art of acting is no more. I must apologise, gentlemen, for detaining you so long, but it is in societies like this, and in the enthusiasm—the honest, generous enthusiasm—of such meetings as this that the true record of the age is made. We are in most ways in advance of those by whose labour we have been enabled to rise. And the progress shall not cease with us. Those who follow will keep up the great tradition of the advance of man, for I say that in the mighty race of progress the torch shall not fall to earth to be stamped out by the rushing feet. It is borne by him who is the strongest, and whose heart can bear him the swiftest on ; and when through the frailty of humanity his footsteps falter a thousand eager followers take up the race.

A NEW LAKE IN PERSIA.

THE October number of the *Proceedings* of the Royal Geographical Society contains an article on a Persian lake, situated about fifty miles south of Tehran, which deserved a passing notice, not so much for its scientific value as because it is from the pen of Násiru'd din Shah himself. That his Majesty aspires to be, in his own particular way, a *littérateur* as well as a geographer, the *Athenæum* remarks, may be certified on the evidence of two diaries of travel, each of which has been translated and published for the benefit of English readers.

In the present instance the information he affords his public is undoubtedly small and of the simplest kind, and his text, in its relation to the notes—annotations supplied by his able interpreter General Schindler—may be likened, in quantity, if not always in quality, to that of Marco Polo in the hands of his learned and most recent commentator. If we regard the two contributions together, the article may be welcomed in this country as in Persia. The royal writer thus begins :—"The lake which has appeared between Tehran and Kom is the Lake of Savah, of which mention is made in history, and which dried up about 1,357 years ago, on the day the prophet—may the blessings of God be upon him and his posterity !—was born. It reappeared about six years ago. The lake was called the Lake of Savah because it joined the district of Savah, and was in part formed by the waters of the river coming from Savah."

ITS DIMENSIONS.

Naming the rivers which flow into the lake, defining its boundaries and site, and describing its waters and the nature of the surrounding soil—ignoring the fish within, but dilating with the confidence of a connoisseur on the fowl without—his Majesty further writes:—"The figure of the lake may be compared to that of a pair of spectacles ; there are two lakes joined by a narrow channel, which is about half a farsakh in width, or a little less. If any one start from a fixed point and go round the lake without stopping anywhere, it will take him thirty hours to get back to the place he started from ; it may therefore be assumed that the circumference of the lake measures about thirty farsakhs. This is, of course, only an approximation, but our approximation is very near the truth, perhaps hardly two or three farsakhs out.....The depth of the lake has not been ascertained, because boats necessary for soundings were not handy. We ordered a man to undress and go into the water as far as he could, and 200 paces from the shore the water reached his neck and he was obliged to swim. The depth of the lake may be estimated at not more than ten zar (33 feet) ; later on the depth will be correctly measured."

JONAH'S CITY.

In fitting the Shah's remarks to the pages of an English periodical, General Schindler has taken a very sensible advantage of the task assigned him. He has put on record some useful notes of his own, and introduced among them extracts from the works of native writers which possess archæological value. Adverting to the probable existence of "a number of distinct lakes, now patches of salt desert, which are spoken of in the popular legends of Persia as a vast sea extending from Kazvin in the north to Kerman and Mekran in the south, from Savah in the west to the Sistan depression in the east," he shows that these legends are still of common acceptation, and tell of not only a great sea, but also of ships, islands, ports, and lighthouses. One old tower north-east of Kazvin, popularly called a lighthouse, is cited as a case in point, and a village north of Yezd, called an old seaport and custom-house. The information obtained by the Sistan mission on its return march to Teheran in 1872 tends to confirm this view. At Yunsi, a place supposed to be named after Jonah (Yunas), on the eastern side of the great salt desert, the water-worn rocks and numerous fossils afford visible signs of a former sea or expanse of water, and the local legend is bold enough to avow that the prophet was here actually thrown on shore from the mouth of the whale. But this touches upon an old theory or tradition which has long occupied the attention of European travellers in Persia.

ORIGIN OF THE LAKE.

Independently of geography and archæology, however, the main question which now presents itself for solution is that of the so-called Lake of Savah. Has it indeed reappeared after an absence of more than a thousand years, and, if so, how is the phenomenon to be explained ? The Shah admits his belief in the miraculous disappearance reputed in local history, and General Schindler quotes one author who relates the occurrence of synchronous marvels, such as the fall of fourteen turrets at Ktesiphon and extinction of the fire of the Magi. As regards the restoration of the lake in our own time, the former attributes this to "waters bubbling up in the *kavir*," or salt marsh which marks the character of the whole region, a circumstance which had attracted notice six years ago. By continuance and increased power these bubbles had brought about submersion of a large tract of country. But his Majesty's opinion on the cause of reappearance will not, perhaps, meet with the same support as will the suggestions thrown out by his interpreter and annotator in a note which we subjoin in *extenso* :—"Others ascribe the formation of the lake to another cause. In 1883 a part of the dyke on the left bank of the Kara Chai below Pulli dellak and near Kaj gave way during a freshet, and some of the water of the river, turning off north through the gap in the dyke, made its way into the depression between Hawzi Sultan and Puli dellak. The lowest part of this depression lies west of the old high road, and up to about June, 1883, travellers noticed a shallow stream a few yards in width, flowing over the road at right angles to it, and in a direction east-west, into the lowest part of the depression. In previous years this depression was turned into a swamp by the rain-water which flowed into it every spring from the surrounding hills, but it received no water from the river. During the floods in the spring of 1884 the gap in the dyke near Kaj became enlarged, and the lowest part of the depression became filled and formed a little lake which submerged about 100 yards of the road, and caused much trouble to travellers. At that time a benevolent citizen of Teheran, hearing of the difficulties experienced by poor pilgrims going to Kom, had the intention of repairing the dyke, but nothing was done, and in 1885 the lake assumed its present proportions, and travellers were obliged to to use the new road. As the breach of the dyke happened when the new road was being constructed, and as it was intended to take a toll from caravans using it, uncharitable persons said that the dyke had been wilfully damaged by the farmer of the new road in order to prevent people using the old one."

A HAPPY ADJUNCT.

To make the case plainer, adds the *Athenæum*, it should be stated that until recently the high road between Tehran and the holy city of Kom ran in a tolerably direct line of some eighty-eight miles through a dreary tract, partly desert and partly subject to inundation, in which were the villages of Hawz-i-Sultan and Pul-i-dellak. By Government order a new road was constructed, passing to the west of the old one, and excluding the villages named. It is no easy matter in a country of ancient usages to turn the local traffic from a time-honoured thoroughfare into a new and untrodden path. But where other means fail the

WHAT SHALL THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS TEACH?

PROFESSOR H. H. BOYESEN, in the *New York Forum*, writes as follows upon labour subject :—

I expect to meet with much opposition when I declare my conviction that our public school system will sooner or later have to be radically remodelled. It is an academic system—a university curriculum on a restricted scale—similar in kind, differing only in degree. The culture which it imparts is academic, and has but small reference to the life which the great majority of pupils will have to lead. It kindles an ambition in them which, in nine cases out of ten, is destined to be disappointed, and engenders, as a consequence, discontent and disaffection toward the state which fails to satisfy the expectations it has aided in arousing. Is not a large proportion of humanity predestined to failure? Has any system of education been devised which unerringly leads to success? I answer the last one unhesitatingly in the negative. There are failures, there always must be failures, however excellent the system of education, because a large number of children are constantly born who are ill adapted to their environment. But one of the objects of education is to minimise the effect of this imperfect adaptation, and thereby minimise the number of failures. The number of children who are absolutely unfit for any kind of honorable activity is happily very small. An overwhelming majority would make useful men and women, in more or less limited spheres, if they were trained to meet and cope with actual conditions—if they were fitted by education for the life which, in all likelihood, they will have to lead. The educational system should be adapted to the average intellect, and take no account of exceptions. It should aim first to inculcate that which is useful, instead of aspiring to impart accomplishments which foster tastes and habits uncongenial to the actual environment of the children. The kind of teaching which the public schools now furnish (beyond reading, writing, and elementary arithmetic) is calculated to make the pupil ill at ease in any position requiring physical labour. He has been taught that there need be no limit to his ambition; that it is the glorious privilege of every American to aspire to anything under the sun, and that fortune and power are within the reach of every son of the Republic. I have myself heard many discourses of which this was the gist; and the selections in the various School-Readers bear testimony to the same spirit. I do not, of necessity, reprobate this spirit, although I think that as a predominant and uniform tendency it is unwholesome. It is of more importance to impress a child with his duty toward God and man than with God's and man's duty toward him. It is better to inspire him with a sense of the dignity of honest toil, even in the humblest sphere, than to stimulate his ambition for the Presidency of the United States. A man's dignity depends upon his character and his usefulness to his fellow-men, rather than upon the country where he was born; and, although patriotism is a noble sentiment, it should be made to foster personal worth for one's country's sake, rather than empty boasting and an overweening self-esteem. The present curriculum of the public schools takes little or no account of sex, and gives girls practically the same education as boys. I am aware that there is a large class of people who think this a great recommendation. But in an education which had utility in view, the distinction of sex could not be ignored. Girls, in the normal order of things, are destined to become wives and mothers; and I, for my part, can see no objection to their recognising this destiny, and being educated to discharge the duties of that noble vocation with the highest possible efficiency. That objectionable prudery which makes every allusion to future motherhood a tabooed subject between teacher and pupil is responsible for a large fraction of the ills of society. I would have girls instructed in hygiene, the properties of food, the diet proper to infants, and, as far as possible, in all the practical branches which have the most direct bearing upon the life which they are to lead. It is of very small consequence whether they know decimal fractions and the boundaries or population of China; but it is of the utmost consequence that they should not waste the hard-earned money of their future husbands by an unintelligent household *regime*, and it is also of much importance that they should know how to take care of their children, how to escape avoidable disease by a rational diet and regard for sanitary laws. I doubt if any one realises the enormous waste of life and health which the ignorance of mothers entails upon society. A young mother, uninstructed in the subjects mentioned, is bound to experiment ruinously with her own health and that of her children, and gain experience at the cost of untold tears and suffering. Witnessing this common tragedy, I have not been able to restrain the reflection that we are lamentably failing in our duty to our girls, both rich and poor. We give them a stone instead of bread. We give them ornamental accomplishments, and we teach them to blush at the thought of the state for which God has destined them, instead of arming them with useful knowledge which would enable them to cope intelligently with the conditions they will surely encounter. What nobler office can the public schools fill than this? Even if the cost be doubled, the benefits accruing to the state from this kind of education would be many times multiplide. Instruction in the chemisty of cooking alone—a very simple and fascinating subject—would save the community, in the aggregate ten times the amount of increased taxation. Skill in the making of simple garments would save another item scarcely less considerable. The poor are wasteful from ignorance, and their ignorance in all practical subjects bearing upon their own lives is directly chargeable to our system of instruction.

DISRAELI'S WOMANKIND.

AN interesting study of the women created by Disraeli in his novels appears in the current number of *Temple Bar* :—

A woman loves sentiment in a man when she can persuade herself it is real. It only strikes her as ludicrous when combined with an inordinate affection for truffles. Disraeli believed life to be made up of three influences. Politics: Women: Religion. He understood the first to a degree probably rarely equalled, and never surpassed. Nature revenged herself by keeping him in comparative ignorance of the other two. In his books he treats of them all, sometimes combined, sometimes separate. In dealing with religion he forgot that it was not necessarily synonymous with controversy, or expressed by a vestment. He never took the trouble to diagnose woman, that concealed thing which is far below outward tricks of manner, arts of adorning, and the sinner of social life. To hit a foible is the first, and often the last, art of the satirist and mimic. A novelist wants to find the spring, of which the foible is only the froth which rises to the surface. Disraeli had a great idea of the political and social value of "beautiful hands, that fluttered with irresistible grace." of "flashing eyes, and a voice of melody." Yet few men in real life probably yeilded less than himself to their seductive charm. He influenced them, not they him. Perhaps that was why in his books he told them what a power they were. Even a woman is sometimes amenable to flattery. If a man has to be lured from his faith, a woman's beauty affords the most convincing argument, and the reparte is an even more convincing and impossible combination of charm. If a *parcenu* is to be won to a political combination, a great lady of society is the *Deus ex machina*. If a woman cannot influence a man in any other way, she must marry him; but this, of course, is a last resourse, and generally reserved for the end of the book. In novels there is a poetic objection, on the part of the reading public, to the hero being actually married more than once. Here is a phrase: "The blaze of Apollonia's coruscating conversation." A word by the way. In a former paper I said that, Disraeli was a novelist's novelist. I am quite unaware what forces assisted in creating "John Inglesant;" but I am strongly inclined to think that "Lothair" was one of them, consciously or unconsciously. At first sight there is little in common between the massive, almost mechanical diction which Mr. Shorthouse employes, and the sparkling epigrammatic crispness of Disraeli; but the influence is real nevertheless. There is the same quest, the same kindred and allied forces. Both the statesman, and the dream-thinker pronounce the same verdict; both point to a question without an answer, an enigma laid aside, not solved. Mary Collet is Clare Arundel. There are no women in "John Inglesant," just as there are none in "Lothair." Women have never really cared for Disraeli's books; they read them when it was the fashion, and were the first to abandon the occupation when the inexorable rule was relaxed. The reason is to be found in what I have stated. In real life women prefer men; in books they like to study their own sex, and a casual, superficial, perfunctory portrait does not satisfy them. Satirise the sex, and you will assuredly be read. They will forgive the sarcasm, in the enjoyment of its complete application to the members of their own circle. In this woman is true to that curious human nature with which she is endowed. The baptismal registry of Disraeli's heroines would be a remarkable and suggestive document. Here are a few Christian names :—Apollonia, Euphrosyne, Theodora, Myra, Adriana, Venetia, Annabel, Sybilla, Berengaria, Zenobia. Life cannot be all turtle soup. We sigh occasionally for the relief of the commonplace.

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These celebrated Pills are an infallible remedy in the most obstinate cases. By their use alone many thousands are annually restored to health, and the agonies of gout and rheumatism may now be considered a voluntary affliction, as no one need suffer these excruciating torments if they will only have recourse to these Pills, which are confidently recommended by the proprietor as the only real specific; whilst for weakness across the loins, sandy or other deposit in the water, and in all cases of renal or urinary disturbance, they are, indeed, unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, promote the functions of the liver and kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys. Thousands of testimonials from grateful patients attest their marvellous efficacy. In packages 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s.

DR. DE ROOS
PILULÆ VITÆ, OR
VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS

Are the most wonderful Pills in the World for all Disorders of the Liver, Stomach and Bowels. They do not gripe or purge, and for habitual costiveness, loss of appetite, disturbed sleep, harrassing dreams, wind, indigestion, sick headache, furred tongue, unpleasant taste in the mouth on rising in the morning, sallowness, scurvy, &c., they are of unexampled efficacy; and being prepared solely from the Vegetable Kingdom, may be taken with the utmost safety by the most delicate of either sex.

Those who are subject to occasional attacks of Bilious ness instead of resorting to the old-fashioned blue pill and nauseous black draught, will do well to keep a box of these Pills by them, and never leave home without them; an attack may thus be nipped in the bud by taking a dose or two which, if allowed to run its course for a few days, would probably almost completely prostrate its unhappy victim. Sold in boxes at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.

Every package of Dr. De Roos' preparations bears the British Government Stamp with the words—"WALTER DE ROOS, London," in White Letters on a Red Ground, by order of Her Majesty's Honourable Commissioner, without which none can possibly be genuine. DR. DE ROOS' world-famed medicines may be obtained of all the principal Merchants in India.

AGENTS.—TREACHER & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.
N.B.—THE TRADE SUPPLIED.

A Skin Without Blemish

EVERYWHERE a network of sudorific ducts, veins, and pores, the skin constantly renews itself, and not only with its ceaseless desquamation, but with its natural functional action, eliminates all waste, accumulation, and disease. Hence, a skin without blemish means more than beauty; it means health.

CUTICURA, the great skin cure, and CUTICURA SOAP, an exquisite skin beautifier, prepared from it, externally, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new blood purifier, internally, cure every species of torturing, disfiguring, itching, scaly, and pimply diseases of the skin, scalp, and blood, with loss of hair, from pimples to scrofula.

My wife has been suffering from chronic eczema for two years. First we took advice from our local doctors, then she went to one in one of the first Skin Hospitals, and at last, being nearly "done up," she went to one of the most eminent physicians, but all in vain. She then determined to try the CUTICURA REMEDIES, and in one week after taking them she was able to walk and attend to her regular duties as lady of the house, and after the second week, I must say, there was no sign of eczema to be seen. W. P. W.
Full address of Messrs. NEWBERY.

Allow me to express to you my heartfelt thanks for the good which your CUTICURA REMEDIES have done me. I have suffered for the past three years of eczema of the hands and arms, and have endured a great amount of suffering, and expended untold sums of money on doctors, attending various skin hospitals, and also on remedies of one kind or another, but all to no purpose, as my arms got worse instead of better; in fact, they were perfectly loathsome to behold. At last I was persuaded by a lady friend of mine to try the CUTICURA REMEDIES, and after using three packages, the disease disappeared like magic.
ELIZABETH EDWARDS, Buckingham Road, N.

When I wrote you last year I was suffering with a very bad leg. It was swollen to more than twice its natural size, and broke out in four great sores, attended with most intense itching. Added to this, I had most dreadful attacks of sick headache. All my friends thought my work was done, when seeing CUTICURA REMEDIES advertised, I procured a set, which, I can thankfully say, quite cured my leg, and I have never had a sick headache since. Indeed, I was never better in my life than I am now. You are at liberty to make what use you like of this letter.
ELIZA PAYNE, Nurse, Castleaton, Fairford.

Sold by all Chemists. Price: CUTICURA, 50 cts.; RESOLVENT, $1; SOAP, 25 cts. Wholesale Agents, TREACHER & Co., Bombay, and SMITH, STANISTREET & Co., Calcutta.

Prepared by the POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL Co., Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A. Send to Messrs. TREACHER, or SMITH, STANISTREET & Co., for "How to Cure Skin Diseases," 64 pages, 50 illustrations, and 100 testimonials.

BABY'S Skin, scalp and hair preserved and beautified by the use of CUTICURA SOAP.

PIMPLES, blackheads, red, rough, chapped and oily skin prevented by CUTICURA SOAP.

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THE HINDOO PENS, 1, 2, & 3.
No. 3. HINDOO PEN. MACNIVEN & CAMERON EDINBURGH
"We commend them to their living namesakes."—*Court Journal.*

SOLD ALL OVER THE WORLD.

THE WAVERLEY PEN.
"They are a treasure."—*London Standard.*

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"They come as a boon and a blessing to men, The Pickwick, the Owl, and the Waverley Pen."

Writes 100 Words with One Dip of Ink.

2,347 Newspapers recommend them. Sold by all Stationers.

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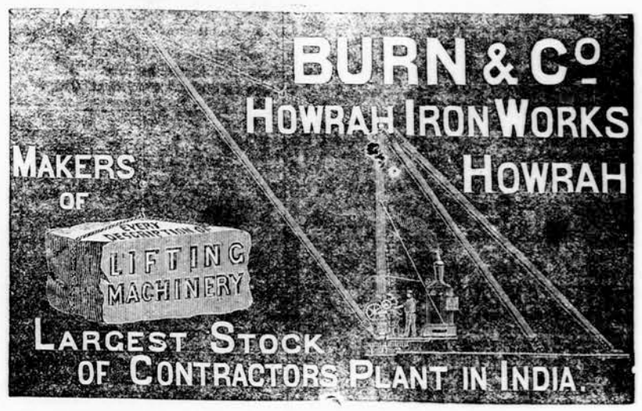

THE BRAND OF THE FUTURE FOR INDIA.
MACONOCHIE BROTHERS,

Purveyors by Special Warrants to Her Imperial Majesty the Empress of India and His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, K.G.

THE LIGHT BLUE BRAND (REGISTERED,)
OF OILMAN'S STORES & HIGH-CLASS PRESERVED PROVISIONS.
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Price Currents obtainable at MACONOCHIE BROS., Calcutta. Sole Proprietors of the Celebrated "Digby Chicks."

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PERFECT HEALTH! PERFECT HEALTH!!
HOCKINS
IMPROVED PATENT SEIDLITZ POWDER
for HEADACHE, BILIOUSNESS, FEVER, CONSTIPATION, HEARTBURN, SICKNESS &C.
EVERY ONE IN INDIA SHOULD USE IT
OF ALL CHEMISTS & DRUGGISTS.

A HIGH-CLASS ANTI-CORROSIVE
LUBRICANT
("ENGELBERT'S LUBRICATOR")
FOR CYLINDERS, VALVES, SHAFTING, BEARINGS, &c.
LEAVES NO DIRT OR DEPOSIT. CANNOT "GUM" OR CLOG.
Price Rs. 3-8 per Gallon.
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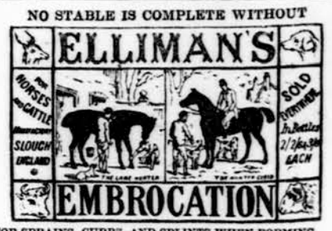

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FOR SORE THROATS AND INFLUENZA.
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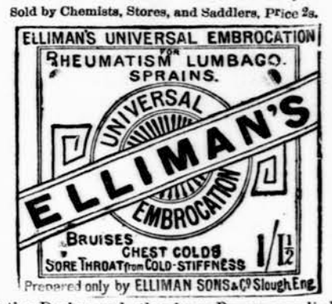

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DISINFECTANTS
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NON-POISONOUS, PLEASANT AND BEST.
Used by more than 1000 Boards of Health & Hospitals.
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"Valuable Antiseptic and Disinfectant."—*Times.*
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Of all Chemists and Stores throughout India.
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BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND,
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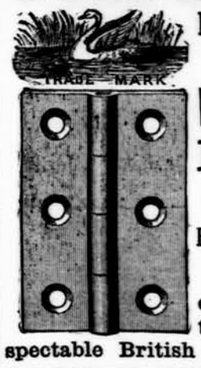

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ENGLISH PERFUMERY,
renowned for nearly a century, surpasses all others for its lasting and natural fragrance.
THREE GOLD MEDALS—PARIS, 1878, CALCUTTA, 1884, for pre-eminent excellence of quality.
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FRANGIPANNE | YLANG YLANG
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and other well-known Perfumes are unequalled for their delightful and lasting odour.
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EAU DE COLOGNE
Unsurpassed for its strength and delightful fragrance. It is far superior to the numerous compounds sold under the same name.
Of all Dealers, and of the Manufacturers—
J. & E. ATKINSON,
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Trade Mark—A "White Rose" on a "Golden Lyre."

A BOON TO THOUSANDS!
HEALTH, STRENGTH AND THE VIGOUR OF LIFE RESTORED
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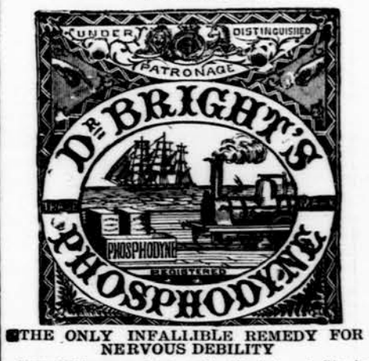

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Loss of Energy and Appetite, Mental and Physical Depression, Incapacity for Study or Business, Sick Headache, Indigestion, Female Complaints, Flatulence, Dyspepsia, Shortness of Breath, Eruptions of the Skin, Impoverished Blood, Premature Decline, and all Diseases caused by residence in tropical climates.

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Is a marvellous medicine for renovating impaired and broken-down constitutions. It operates on the system without exciting care or thought upon the individual as to the process. It moves the lungs, liver, kidney, stomach, and intestines, with a harmony, vigour, yet mildness unparalleled in medicine.

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Gives back to the human structure, in a suitable form, the phosphoric or animating element of life, which has been wasted and at once imparts new energy and life to the enfeebled constitution.

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Is patronized by Aristocracy and the *Elite*, extensively used in the Army and Navy, and highly recommended by the leading Medical Practitioners.
☞ CAUTION.—DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE.
The ONLY Medicine of that name granted certificates by Her Majesty's Registrar of Trade Mark. Beware of VILE worthless Imitations made up to trade upon the Reputation of Dr. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE. Therefore ask for DR. BRIGHT'S, and refuse Useless Substitute.
DR. BRIGHT'S WORLD-RENOWNED PHOSPHODYNE
Is sold in CASES at 6s. 6d. by all Medicine Vendors throughout the Globe.
Full Directions for use in 16 Languages accompany each case.

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W. WEDDERBURN, BOM. C. S.
PRICE EIGHT ANNAS.
May be had at this Office and at the Booksellers

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.
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SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL...$3,200,000
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BANK OF ENGLAND,
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LONDON OFFICE—52 THREADNEEDLE STREET E. C.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
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Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY, LOST VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY, KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by *local absorption*, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application.
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A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles by all Chemists.

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BY USING THE
DIAMOND DYES.
They are so simple a Child could use them.
Each packet will colour from one to 6 pounds of goods, according to depth of shade. All colours warranted fast and durable, and entirely different and superior to all other dyes. Black, Brown, Blue, Scarlet, Cardinal Red, Navy Blue, Seal Brown, Olive Green, Maroon, Magenta, and other dark and rich colours as much desired by all, but hitherto not obtainable of good quality, can now be procured by using the DIAMOND DYES, which are to be obtained of all chemists. Large sized packet, sixpence. A beautiful Sample Card, showing thirty-six leading colours in cotton and wool goods, dyed with the DIAMOND DYES, and a book giving full instructions can be obtained free of charge from any chemist. Proprietors WELLS & RICHARDSON COMPANY, Ld., 1 & 2, Australian Avenue, London, E. C. Wholesale Agents TREACHER & Co., Ld., BOMBAY, POONAH, and BYCULLA.

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"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us, ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article of the *Civil Service Gazette*.
Made simply with boiling water or milk.
Sold in ½lb. and pound tins, labels thus:—
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ALSO MAKERS OF EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESCENSE.

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There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines on Western India, Native Merchants, Traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations an infallible means of extending their business.
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of Anti-Bilious Remedies
Dr GUILLIE'S
Elixir & Pills

have been used with the greatest success for over **60 YEARS** in cases of Constipation, Liver Complaints, Painful digestion, Epidemics, Fevers, Diseases of the Stomach, etc., etc.

The genuine Dr Guillié's Elixir and Pills bear the signature **Paul Gage.**

Wholesale: PAUL GAGE, M.D.
9, rue de Grenelle-St-Germain, Paris
SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS.

LYMPHATIC, FEEBLE,
DEBILITATED CONSTITUTIONS.
Scrofulous Cachexis, Green Sickness, Leucorrhœa, Difficult Menstruation, Anæmia, Constitutional Syphilis, Phthisis, etc.

BLANCARD'S
CELEBRATED PILLS,
OF UNALTERABLE IODIDE
OF IRON,
Approved by the Paris Academy of Medicine,
Are the best remedy.
BLANCARD & Cie, 40, rue Bonaparte, PARIS.
And all good Chemists.

Scrofulous, Syphilitic Skin Diseases
SUCCESSFULLY CURED BY
Dr GIBERT'S
Depuratory iodorised DRAGÉES & SYRUP
AUGENDRE, chemist, Maisons-Laffitte (Paris)
SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS

Dr FRANCK'S GRAINS OF HEALTH
VÉRITABLES GRAINS de Santé du docteur FRANCK
CONSTIPATION!
HEADACHE!
CONGESTION!
The most SUCCESSFUL REMEDY
Insist upon having annexed label, printed in four colours
SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS
Wholesale, LEROY, 91, Rue des Petits-Champs, Paris.

ASTHMA & CATARRH
CURED BY THE
Cigarettes Espic
Oppression, Suffocating, Coughs, Colds, Chest Neuralgia, &c.
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WHOLESALE: PARIS, **J. ESPIC**
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ALL ILLNESSES
for which Cod Liver oil is prescribed are cured by the
Fucoglycine Gressy
The only remedy of its kind containing all the principles of **Cod Liver Oil** and having an agreeable flavour
Approved by the United Medical Profession
Awarded various Medals
DOSE { For children.—One teaspoonfull night and morning. For adults.—One tablespoonfull night and morning.
Many **Testimonials** received

Gout, Stone, Gravel, Rheumatism
Can only be cured by **Lythia Ch. LE PERDRIEL'S** effervescing granulated salts of **Lythia,** taken in small doses are a sure remedy for **Stone, Gravel,** etc.

LE PERDRIEL'S
Adhesive Blistering Tissue

Dr REBOULLEAU'S
THAPSIA REVULSIVE PLASTER
None other allowed in the Hospitals
SOLD BY ALL RESPECTABLE CHEMISTS
WHOLESALE: LE PERDRIEL & Cie, Paris

Chlorosis-Wasting diseases
Poorness of Blood
No one should be without
AROUD'S WINE
of Iron, cinchona
& of soluble meat
Of all ferruginous preparations, this one is by far the most efficacious, as it contains all the regenerative principles for making bone, blood and muscle.

Brou's Injection hygienic infallible, and preservative
Cures promptly, without additional means, all recent or chronic discharges of the urinary organs,
Sold in Paris by J. FERRÉ (successor to Brou), Pharmacien, 102, rue Richelieu.

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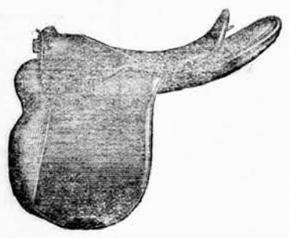
of Copaiba & tar
These capsules possess the tonic properties of tar combined with the antiblennorrhagic action of copaiba. They do not fatigue the stomach and do not produce diarrhœa or nausea. They constitute the remedy par excellence in the treatment of discharges whether recent or chronic.
SOLD BY ALL RESPECTABLE CHEMISTS
WHOLESALE: J. FERRÉ, Successor to Favrot, Brou and Aroud
Pharmacien, 102, rue Richelieu, PARIS

Wholesale and Indenting Agents: H. Ballantine and Co., 11, Hornby Row, Bombay.

SADDLES FOR  **DISTRICT USE.**

THESE Saddles are similar to the Military Regulation Saddles (illustrated above) combining all the advantages of the latter with the addition of being extra light (though *very* strong) and cheap.

Rs. 65. COMPLETE: **Rs. 65.**

We have just received a further Consignment, and from reports received from purchasers of our former stock,
WE CAN CONFIDENTLY RECOMMEND THEM.

For district work they are invaluable, being made to carry Saddle bags, Valise, etc. etc., and are easily re-stuffed, they have a clear channel from cantle to pommel, allowing a free passage of air, which, besides being cool and comfortable for the horse, prevents the possibility of a sore back, they are excellently shaped, have a good roomy seat and narrow grip, insuring a good and comfortable seat.

WHITE AND COLOURED DOESKIN SADDLES, ALLOVER PIGSKIN DO., CAVALRY, ARTILLERY AND INFANTRY OFFICERS' REGULATION SADDLES ALWAYS IN STOCK; ALSO A LARGE AND VARIED ASSORTMENT OF BRIDLES, WHIPS, BITS, AND SPURS, ETC., SINGLE AND DOUBLE ENGLISH-MADE HARNESS, ETC., ETC.

DUNNETT AND CO.,
Saddlers, Harnessmakers, Leather Merchants, and Importers,
BOMBAY.

Please apply for our New Illustrated Price List.

Mrs. NEUMAN'S BABY LINEN WAREHOUSE.
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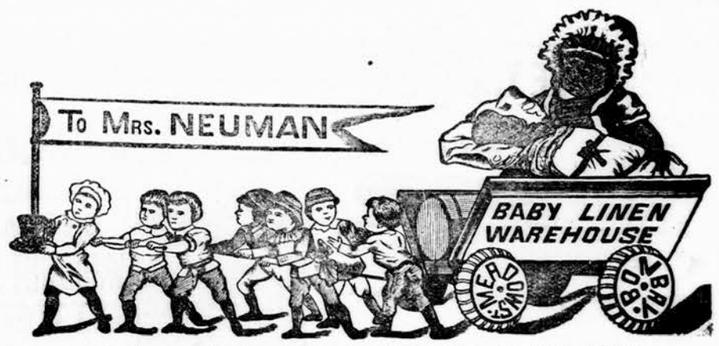

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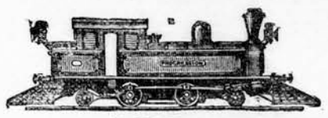

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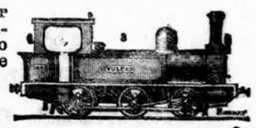

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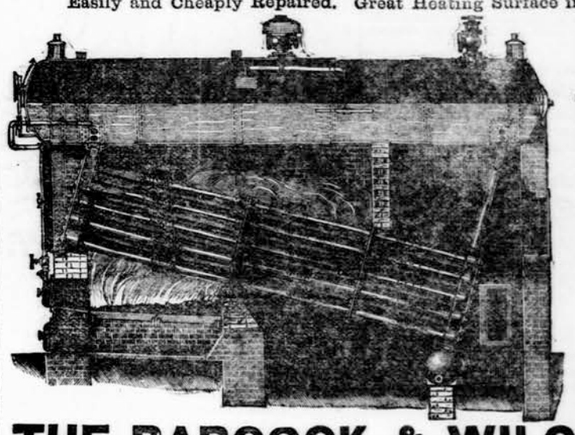

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